MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN merchants throughout China, the Philippine Islands and the Orient generally are united in urging the U. S. government at Washington to enact a federal incorporation law that will permit American merchants to form corporations directly with the U. S. government at Washington for specific purposes of foreign trade in territories and countries where America enjoys extraterritorial jurisdiction over its own nationals. At least two bills are before Congress to this effect and in case they fail of enactment an effort will be made to amend the Corporation act that Congress passed on March 2, 1903 which is already being applied in China by the U. S. Court for China. The chief element in the new legislation that American business men in the Far East are interested in is relief from the heavy home income taxes which firms engaged in the purely home trade are obliged to pay. British and Japanese firms doing business in China pay no income taxes to their home government. British firms do pay certain corporation fees. Japanese firms instead of paying income taxes have the alternative of investing an equivalent sum in real estate in China. In asking relief from income taxes, the American business man in China does not desire to be relieved from his obligations to his home government so much as he desires to be placed on an even basis with Japanese and British firms with whom he competes in China. If British and Japanese firms doing business in China had to pay income taxes to their home governments there certainly would be no objection on the part of American business men in China regarding tax payments to their home government. Suppose for instance that three firms in China are bidding for a contract for railroad equipment. If two of these firms do not have to pay income taxes, in close competition they may underbid the one that has this charge

against its cost of doing business. In this manner the American government is certainly discriminating against its own nationals and placing its own merchants at a disadvantage in the competition for trade in this highly competitive market. In short, a British or Japanese company from the standpoint of American income taxes is in a better position to buy in America and sell American merchandise in China than is the American firm. The chief objections that have been raised in Congress against the bill are the disinclination to give American merchants in the foreign field an advantage over home firms in the matter of taxes and the fear that foreigners may take advantage of the corporation law and incorporate their firms in America in order to take advantage of American good will in foreign markets. To answer the first objection it should be stated that American firms and individuals in the foreign field do not desire to shirk their responsibilities to their home government. Their only wish is to be placed on an even competitive basis and desire nothing but this. The second objection is easily overcome in the terminology of the bill and its actual administration by American consular and judicial officials abroad. In conducting businesses in China the present keynote is co-operation of Chinese individuals and capital with foreign individuals and capital. As China develops industrially and politically this element will become increasingly important. There has been a tremendous development of foreign trade in America in the last few years. There is now an American merchant marine; there are now American banks in all parts of the world; American manufacturers may form corporations or pools for foreign trade purposes; American financial houses may combine for financing foreign trade. Naturally the next step is an enactment that will permit the formation of companies incorporated directly with the government at Washington for purposes of foreign trade. This will give American companies standing and prestige and relieve them from the uncertainties of some 48 state corporation enactments that are being applied out here at the present time.

THE Japanese press and propaganda in China apparently is behind an organized attempt to make the visit of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont to China appear as unpopular as possible. In some cases gross misstatements are being circulated in the Chinese press to the effect that Mr. Lamont is negotiating for the control of China's finances and for the purchase of the Chinese national banks. Chinese newspapers, owned by Japanese and others which are under Japanese control, have been full of misrepresentations and false reports concerning Mr. Lamont's mission. Japanese newspapers in Tientsin, Mukden, Hankow, Canton and Shanghai published one distorted news dispatch in identical terms on the same day. This plainly shows that someone is directing a well-organized press campaign against Mr. Lamont and the Consortium. It is believed in Peking that the Japanese are behind the campaign, and that they are assisted by certain pro-Japanese Chinese who are either in the pay of Japan or under direct obligations to the Japanese. Japanese bankers usually allow liberal commissions to those who help them to put through loans, most of which are political in nature. Undoubtedly, the Japanese and pro-Japanese Chinese are working together in making Mr. Lamont's short stay in China as unpleasant as possible. Patriotic Chinese all over the country are naturally indignant at all this, and are doing what they can to counteract it. Having been obliged to give up the Manchuria and Mongolian reservation claim, Japan is presumably trying to square up with Mr. Lamont by inciting uninformed Chinese to attack him in the press or to circulate false reports about his activities in the Chinese capital. It is, however, hoped that misconceptions of the aim of the new consortium and the mission of Mr. Lamont will disappear upon the publication in the Chinese press of his speech at a banquet given by the Chinese bankers of Peking on April 12. In the course of the speech, Mr. Lamont said:

"SINCE my arrival in China I have found so many conceptions of the Consortium completely at variance with the facts, so many rumors absolutely false and so many statements completely unfounded. First, then in a word, let me try to correct some of these misstatements. The idea has seemed to prevail that the Consortium is eagerly seeking for an opportunity to come to China and do business. This is not the fact. We are desirous of proffering assistance to China if she desires to receive it, but we have no scheme or plan to impose upon the Chinese people. We all have enough work and enough troubles of our own at home without coming half way around the globe to assume new difficulties. All of the countries represented in the Consortium are short of working capital. It would be a satisfaction to all of them to learn from me that China did not require our assistance and that we were therefore free to conserve our resources for pressing needs at home. Let me emphasize this point—unless you want us to come we don't want to come and we will not come. Another misconception prevailing seems to be that I, as representing the American Banking Group, am anxious immediately to work out some definite plan for a loan or what not, and that unless I do so, my mission will have failed. Nothing could be further from the truth. I am charged by the American Group to bring to China their cordial expressions of good will, to

explain the aims of the American Group, and of the proposed Consortium, and to take back to America a thorough-going report as to conditions here; but for me to complete any particular negotiations at that time is quite unnecessary and, unless China desires me to do so, I certainly will not undertake such a task. In another portion of the same address, Mr. Lamont stated: "I must emphasize another point upon which there has been great misconception. The idea has seemed to prevail that the Consortium intended to carry on, or extend its influence over a vast number of different enterprises in China like banking, commerce, manufacturing, etc. Nothing could be further from the truth. As I have already stated, the Consortium plans to deal chiefly with those great basic enterprises the development and establishment of which will make in China a firmer foundation upon which private initiative in banking and commerce can safely build. One eminent Chinese gentleman has been quoted to me as saying that the Consortium intended to dominate Chinese banking, or at least take within its purview certain Chinese banks. This is utterly untrue. We have no such plans; it would be contrary to our purpose; it would be as repugnant to us as it undoubtedly would be to Chinese banking circles."

AARON Haight Palmer is the name of an American whose fame deserves to be rescued from the obscurity in which it now lies. A recent letter to the editor of the *Nation* makes a good start toward this. The writer of this letter quotes from the "*Narrative of Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan:*" "The subject of establishing commercial relations with the East occupied the minds of so many of our countrymen that it is of course impossible to say with certainly with whom its discussion originated. It is, however, due to one gentleman (Aaron H. Palmer, esq., of New York) to say that he was at least among the earliest to call attention to its importance." This is probably the author's careful way of saying that Palmer began it. It seems that Palmer was the director during the years 1830-47 of the American and Foreign Agency of New York and that in the course of his labors he collected a vast amount of material about China, Siberia and the eastern part of Asia in general. This he laid before President Polk in 1848. It is now buried with many other things in the documents of the United States Senate. Palmer was interested in a ship canal that would connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; he was an early advocate of a railway from the Mississippi River to San Francisco; and he was active at all times in bringing to the attention of the business men of the United States the importance of trade with the Far East. He is unknown to the encyclopedias and the histories, but he was evidently well-known to the men of his time. There are a hundred men today who are directing the attention of their fellow Americans to the possibilities of Chinese trade and to the desirability of continued friendship with China to each man who was doing so in Palmer's day. The thousands who are interested will expect from the writer of the letter that we have referred to, a fuller account of that pioneer "Aaron H. Palmer, esq., of New York."

"THE political situation in China at the present time is one that is regarded by the friends of China as very dark and gloomy. As we see it, the situation is as follows:—On the one hand there are the militarists placing personal power and the benefit of office above all other considerations. Almost every official is playing for his own hand, and thinks but little about the fate of his country. In order to strengthen his own party and secure himself in his own position, he is ready to borrow money from the Island Empire and to see China become more and more completely mortgaged. When one of the oldest and most respected statesmen in China was recently asked, 'What is the trouble with China?' he replied briefly in one word, 'Selfishness.' On the other hand, there is the Island Empire only too ready to avail herself of the disunion, weakness, and corruption prevalent in China. She takes every

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opportunity of strengthening her hold. Peaceful penetration means with Japan not merely economic advantage but political control. The power possessed by Japan in this country is truly appalling, and is far greater than is generally supposed. China is rapidly becoming mortgaged to Japan, and those in office are obliged to act in accordance with the wishes of Japan. There is little freedom of action left. When Japan demands that the boycott movement should be suppressed, the officials immediately obey. Japan talks about returning the sovereignty of Shantung to China. When it is returned, it will be but the name and not the substance. The economic control of that province has already been secured by Japan, and she will dictate the policy of the officials. We do not mean to throw all the blame upon Japan, for undoubtedly China herself is largely responsible for the present condition of affairs. There is little hope of interference on the part of the Western Powers. In the first place, the hands of England and France are tied by the agreements with Japan into which they have already entered. As regards the United States the country is on the eve of a presidential election, and for the time being neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party will take up any strong attitude in regard to Eastern affairs. At present the world is war weary, and above everything else longs for peace and for the opportunity of reconstruction. Every country has innumerable social problems to solve, and is facing a social revolution. Furthermore, Japan is too clever to give any real pretext for the declaration of war against her. Of course the League of Nations may attempt to do something in the way of seeing that Japan's aggressive policy is thwarted. But as long as China is willing to mortgage herself to Japan, it is difficult to see how the League of Nations can save her.

"AMIDST the darkness there is a gleam of light. It is due to the activities of the student movement. In that movement we see the growth of the spirit of nationalism and the earnest desire on the part of the young men of China to preserve the sovereignty and autonomy of their country. They are facing a difficult task and one that calls for much intelligence and for a spirit of self-sacrifice. Their influence may be exerted in two directions. In the first place, they may rouse public opinion in this country in such a way that the reconstruction of China's political life may take place in a peaceful way. As we know there is no stronger force than that of public opinion. In the second place, they may stir up another revolution. This means, of course, that they will have to gain over the moneyed classes and the soldiers. Some people seem to think that China is on the eve of another revolution and that her hope lies in that. Personally we prefer peaceful reconstruction to revolution. There is always danger connected with revolution. It may throw the country into such a turmoil that Japan will obtain an excuse for further interference. Nothing is more important at the present time than for the young men of China to face facts as they are. There is no use in covering them up. They must realize the criticalness of the times; they must remember that patriotic talk alone is not sufficient; and they must be willing to sacrifice their time and ease for the good of the country. They should try to enlist the help of men who are older and wiser than they themselves and stir them up to activity. Furthermore, they must learn to be patient. We do not believe that China can free herself from the control of Japan in a day. It must take time. The important thing is to see that the tide turns. In the past few years the tide has been running only in one way. That tide must be stemmed and made to flow in another direction. We believe that the students of China can play an important part in turning the tide, and that they can do this without ceasing to be students. As far as possible, they should be reluctant to abandon their studies. It ought to be possible for them at one and the same time to be earnest students and patriotic citizens." The foregoing paragraphs which appeared in the March issue of the *Echo*, the students' publication of St. John's University,

12-370

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is an excellent summary of the political situation in China today and also a most sensible explanation of the student movement in its relation to the future of China.

The Proposed International Economic Conference

THERE was made public in America and in Europe on January 15 a memorial signed by men who are eminent in public affairs and in finance in both the United States and European countries. This memorial was in part reproduced in the *Review* for February 28. In it was pointed out that "there can be no social or economic future for any country which adopts a permanent policy of meeting its current expenditure by a continuous inflation of its circulation and by increasing its interest-bearing debts without a corresponding increase of its tangible assets." The memorial brought to the attention of the nations of the world that no country can be considered a solvent debtor and worthy of credit that either will not or cannot bring its current expenditures within the compass of its receipts from taxation and from other regular income. It made the further point that taxation must be kept within the power of endurance and that it must not be so high as to invite increasing financial difficulties and social unrest.

The world was told the old truth that the printing press is not the royal road to prosperity. This truth is made the more applicable when it is realized that, according to an eminent American economist, one European country did not, during the last year of the war, collect enough in taxes to pay the interest on the public debt. The expenditures of the year were met by printing paper money and putting it in circulation. It takes but little thought to see that such a financial program is suicidal.

It was proposed by the signers of this memorial that there be held as soon as possible an international financial council to recommend what action ought to be taken in the various countries to bring about a resumption of international trade. It was believed that unhampered trade was the first step toward financial reconstruction. This proposal was laid before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as the body capable of taking the desired action and of sending American representatives to such a council. It was laid before the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States so that he might express for the information of the Chamber of Commerce the position of the American government. The last important state paper issued by Mr. Glass, then Secretary of the Treasury, was his letter to the Chamber of Commerce upon this proposed financial conference.

Mr. Glass expresses his agreement with much that is said in the memorial. There is, he says, a need for increased production and decreased consumption, for the balancing of governmental budgets, for the taking of effective measures to deflate currency and for such prompt decisions by the Reparations Commission as will make it possible to resume industrial life and trade in central Europe. But he points out that the memorial as it was made public in Europe is different from that issued in the United States. There are certain passages omitted from the American version. There are passages that indicate further financial assistance from the American government, there are passages that seem to indicate that the United States will agree to the cancelation of the obligations of the European governments to the United States. These are matters, he says, that are beyond the power of such a conference.

The general conclusion that Mr. Glass reaches after his consideration of the memorial is put in the following sentence: the United States cannot "undertake to finance the requirements of Europe because it cannot shape the fiscal policies of the governments of Europe." The people of the United States cannot be taxed to meet the deficits arising from the fact that the European governments do not balance their budgets nor can they be taxed to finance and to subsidize the business of our exporters to

Europe. Mr. Glass points out that there are countries that are on a cash basis and that our trade will be forced in the direction of these countries if the financial policy of Europe is not altered. The alternatives that are before the United States in the opinion of Mr. Glass are explained in the following paragraphs from his letter.

"Lamentable as would be the effects upon our industrial life and upon Europe itself, of the continued maintenance of an exchange barrier against the importation into Europe of commodities from the United States this country cannot continue to extend credits on a sufficient scale to cover our present swollen trade balance against Europe, while paying cash (gold and silver) to the countries of Central and South America and the Far East, with which it has an adverse balance on its own and international account.

"The consequence of the maintenance by Europe of this barrier will be to force the United States to do business with those countries with which it is able to do business on a cash basis. The only other policy which the United States could adopt would be the policy of re-establishing embargoes on gold and silver and of inflating its own currency to the same extent that the currencies of Europe are inflated with a view of lowering its exchange to a parity with theirs. This would involve taxing the whole people for the benefit of our exporters and the benefit of Europe and submitting to have imposed on the United States domestic financial policies adopted by Europe but quite contrary to those heretofore adopted by the United States. It would mean a world-wide inflation, the abandonment of the gold standard, and ultimately, chaos.

"If the peoples in governments of Europe live within their incomes, increase their production as much as possible, and limit their imports to actual necessities, foreign credits to cover adverse balances would most probably be supplied by private investors and the demand to resort to such impracticable methods as government loans and bank credits would cease."

In conclusion it is said that the United States government will not oppose the sending of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce to attend an unofficial conference. It remains to be seen whether any representatives will be sent after this unfavorable comment. The conference itself may be abandoned. It was to have met at the Hague during the month of April.

It is necessary for the American abroad to know what the relations between his own government and the various European governments are especially such relations as affect trade and finance. This letter is so clear that it needs no further comment. Whether the American in the Fast East approves of the policy of his government in this matter he ought to know about it for it is bound to have its effect upon his business and his relations with the citizens of other countries. In general there will be approval of the policy. The first steps toward financial rehabilitation must be taken by the European governments. Such measures as have been taken by England in allowing gold to move for the payments of international balances are surer indications of better days than numerous conferences and councils and commissions of investigation.

It will be interesting to see whether the statistics of the trade between China and the United States continue to show the great increase that is reported for the year 1919. China has the advantage in this disorganized world of a system of currency so cumbersome and so difficult to bring into order and control that she has continued on a cash basis during the war and she is now reaping the advantage in trade. Paradoxical as it may seem, China's disorganization has protected her and enabled her to avoid the consequences of the vagaries of the late President Yuan Shih Kai. It remains to be seen whether the trade between America and China will continue to grow so long as Europe remains disorganized. If it should and if the boycott should continue for some time the present remarkable figures of Chinese-American trade may seem as small in a few years as do the figures of 1914 today. C. F. R.

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12-374

Peking's Desperate Financial Status

By Hollington K. Tong.

THE Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Cabinet has just completed a scheme for the temporary relief of China's finances and for the effecting of fiscal reforms of an ephemeral nature. The scheme calls for a $50,000,000 loan. If this sum is secured quickly, the government will have a breathing space in which to carry out urgent fiscal reforms. Delay in obtaining money will necessitate a bigger loan to meet fast growing obligations and will only result in the postponement of reforms which, temporary in nature though they may be, will help to ameliorate the critical situation with which China is confronted today.

Mr. Pan Fu, Vice-Minister of Finance, summarized the finances of the government in these few words when asked for information concerning the real need of Peking in the course of an interview last week. He has reached this conclusion after having thoroughly thrashed out the problem with the Minister of Finance and other ministers of the Cabinet. Since his assumption of the present office a few months ago, he has been making a careful and analytic study of China's finances. Mr. Pan Fu, in the opinion of Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister who is the best informed man on financial matters concerning China, has grasped the essential factors of the problem.

Proceeds of a $50,000,000 loan will be distributed thus: $24,000,000 to meet the monthly deficit of $6,000,000 up to June 30, the end of the Chinese fiscal year; $10,000,000 to repay military funds in arrear; $16,000,000 for the return of over-due loans to the Chinese banks. In the event of the conclusion of the loan, the government, believes the Vice-Minister of Finance, will have no need to bother about its finances until the end of June by rigidly following the Eighth Year Budget, and during the remainder of the fiscal year, will be able to devote its energy to the undertaking of the needed reforms.

The scheme for the temporary relief of the Chinese financial condition was outlined by Mr. Pan Fu for me during the interview. It provides for the maintenance of *status quo*. Efforts to disburse military and civil expenses of the Central and provincial governments in strict accordance with the provisions in the Eighth Year Budget (July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920) since the beginning of January are thus far successful. The monthly expenses of the Central government, according to the budget, are over $13,000,000, whereas the monthly receipts amount to between $4,000,000 and $5,

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000,000. There is thus a monthly deficit of $8,000,000 or $9,000,000. Rigid economy is being exercised, and it is hoped that the expenses can be reduced to $10,000,000 per month. In that case, $24,000,000 will be needed to meet the deficits of four months beginning from March. At the termination of the period, the ninth fiscal year commences and a new budget will come into operation. The first step in the direction of national rehabilitation will be the maintenance of *status quo*.

The paying off of arrears is another temporary measure to be taken at once. By the end of 1918 arrears of ordinary military and administrative payments were $30,000,000. In 1918, the south-western provinces revolted against the Central government, and the military expenses increased enormously. From May 1918 to the end of 1919, extraordinary military payments in arrears amounted to another $30,000,000. The administrative payments in arrears for 1919 was $13,000,000, and the ordinary military payments in arrears for the same year was $17,000,000. The outstanding advances from the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications amounted to $50,000,000, and the foreign and Chinese debts which should have been repaid amounted to $130,000,000. All these items make up a grand total of $270,000,000.

As it is impossible to pay off so large an obligation, the government is endeavoring to differentiate the urgent from the non-urgent items and pay what does not admit of delay so that a way out of the difficulty may gradually be found. A proposal has been made to regard the arrears of pay for 1918 as an old debt and repay it when circumstances will permit. But measures are being devised to repay the following items: the extraordinary military payments in arrears since May 1918 totalling $30,000,000; ordinary military and administrative payments in arrears for 1919 amounting to $70,000,000, and the over-due short loans from the Chinese banks amounting to $30,000,000 (the advances by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications having been left out).

Unless attempts are made to reduce the size of the army, on which much money is being expended, arrears in pay will further accumulate. Since the cessation of fighting between northern and southern forces, the Cabinet has decided upon a plan for the reduction of army divisions, for the disbandment of the transportation corps, for the general cutting down of military expenses. The following plan drawn up by the Board of General Staff after conferring with the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Finance will be carried out in the near future if funds are available:

(a) The ordinary military expenses are more urgent than the emergency military expenses, including as they do ration and military pay-roll. Beginning from a certain month in 1920, the Ministry of Finance will be responsible for their punctual payment. As regards the arrears for 1919, their payment will have to be deferred until the government is financially able to return them partly in money and partly in treasury notes.

(b) The emergency military expenses include the pay of the newly formed divisions. Arrears of pay from the date of recruiting to the end of December 1919 will be paid partly in cash and partly in eighth year internal loan bonds. At the same time a date will be fixed for the disbandment of the soldiers.

(c) The emergency expense for the transportation corps has been stopped. The number of such corps should he ascertained and entirely disbanded. Their arrears of pay should be properly audited by the Ministry of War and referred to the Ministry of Finance for payment in cash as well as in eighth year internal loan bonds.

(d) Any additional soldiers' pay and ration under the heading of the emergency military expense should be paid in eighth year internal loan bonds. The eighth year 7% bonds are secured by the goods tax of the provinces. Their issue has been approved by Parliament, and is as good as the third and fourth year bonds. The Ministry of Finance has assumed the responsibility for the semi-annual payment

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of their interest. The issue is limited to $56,000,000. The unissued portion of the bonds does not exceed $41,000,000.

(e) Payment of the transportation and reward items which form another part of the emergency military expense ought to be deferred. The disbandment of the transportation corps and the discontinuation of additional pay will gradually lead to the disbandment of the newly formed divisions. In the end the monthly expenditure will be considerably reduced.

With reference to the payment of short term loans to the Chinese Banks, the scheme provides for borrowing of foreign money. When the loans from foreign banks mature, they may be renewed and repaid gradually, but those from the Chinese banks which possess limited resources must be returned punctually, otherwise the financial condition may be disturbed. In order to maintain the money market, it is necessary to borrow $16,000,000, so as to return the over-due loans from the Chinese bankers.

The scheme also provides for the postponement of the payment of loans due to the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications until the finances are in a better shape. In short, its special feature is to draw a line between the new and old debts as a preliminary step for financial adjustment.

Another part of the scheme is to adjust the methods for the collection of revenue. Means must be found to increase the revenue while plans have been devised to reduce the expenditure. In this connection, the scheme calls for the appointment of high commissioners to conduct careful investigations in various provinces and prevail upon their authorities to help out the government financially. Such officials form a connecting link between the Central government and the Provincial Administrations. The matters for their investigations are as follows:

1. The present financial conditions of various provinces.
2. The financial relationship between the provinces and the Central government.
3. The introduction of new taxes.
4. The adjustment of old taxes.
5. The division of the national and local taxes.
6. The regulating of provincial remittances to the Central government and the special revenue receipts.
7. The regulating of circulation of money and the undertaking of currency reform.

Upon the completion of the investigation of these subjects, the Central government will call a financial conference to determine upon a uniform standard for the remittance of quotes

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by the provinces to Peking. After that, the fundamental financial scheme of the government may be gradually put into practice. Should the first experiment be found successful, many schemes will be undertaken step by step until the financial prosperity of China is completely secured. No matter whathap pens, the government has decided to exert its utmost to carry out the foregoing plans. If it does not avail itself of the present opportunity by cutting down the expenditure, bankruptcy will be the ultimate result. But the execution of the scheme for the temporary relief of China's finances needs a $50,000,000 loan. How the government is to get it is a big question facing the present Cabinet.

Mr. Pan Fu, after having outlined the scheme in a comprehensive way, remarked that financial rehabilitation of China can not be accomplished by temporary measures, but in the nature of things, they must be applied first. As the treatment of an unconscious patient, it becomes necessary first to restore his consciousness before curative treatment. China may also be likened unto an old house which needs repairing. It would be more rational and economical first to install some supporting logs to prevent its collapse and then to go ahead with the re-building of it, for it would be much more expensive to rebuild when the whole structure has fallen down with a crash.

China's finances, admitted Mr. Pan Fu, are in a critical condition, and it is absolutely necessary to give temporary relief immediately so that she may have time to effect a permanent reorganization. If the critical situation is allowed to prolong until the breaking point when there is a panic on the market, and the government is on the brink of bankruptcy, consequences will be too appalling to be here described.

"Although China is in great financial difficulties," concluded Mr. Pan Fu "they are unavoidable to a nation which is passing through a transitionary stage. China is not lacking in national resources to cope with the difficulties, but the fault for the present chaotic condition rests with the government as the government did not try to straighten out financial confusion. In the past, China was isolated and self-sufficient. For countless ages, her people conducted business and operated industries with comparatively small capital and were contented with limited production. Then came foreign influence which compelled them to adjust themselves to the modern tune away from ancient practices. The people in consequence are learning the western method of amalgamating their capital in launching forth big commercial enterprises or unearthing natural resources. They are giving up literature and officialdom as a dual profession and quickly adopting commercial

careers. In the same way should the government of China change its methods of administration to suit the modern tendency. But it did not do so, until it is almost too late. I however feel confident that we still have time to amend our past wrongs."

Peking April 17th, 1920.

Why Allied Intervention Failed in Siberia

By Frazier Hunt

THE deep significance of this last Siberian revolution that has just been accomplished lies in the fact that it is the final proof of the certain failure of all Allied intervention. At the very moment when certain American officials and allied diplomats were recommending that American war materials in France be turned over to the Poles so that this ambitious young nation might fight Moscow a people's bloodless revolution was taking place in Vladivostok. And it was accomplished in face of the Allies, in spite of the Allies and in the very laps of the allies.

I believe that on this pokey train, (Vladivostok to Harbin smelling of Chinese coolies and Russia's great unwashed and unshaven, that I can write fairly dispassionately about this most tangled, proplexing problem in the world—the Russian revolution. It's difficult to find a quiet spot on land or sea where you can sit by and look rather calmly at fires that are burning up hearts and hopes and dreams and hates: you can't do it this moment in America and certainly you can't do it in Russia herself. But I have turned my back on Russia and I would set on paper without fear or apology the truth as I have found it on this and on my two other trips into the heart of this blazing Russia.

The Allies have failed miserably, completely in every stage and angle of their Russian intervention. They guessed wrong, thought wrong, fought wrong. Theirs has been the tragic history of the dreary failure of foreign bayonets attempting to fight a thing that could only be conquered with understanding, sympathy and a real desire to help. Time has been the judge and Time proves these statements. There has been nothing brilliant, dashing or fine about any phase of foreign interference: it has all been one chapter after another of stupid mistakes, dull failures, broken pledges all painted in grays on a background of commercial ambitions and interests and the unholy dreams of London and Paris money lenders.

Today all Russia is going Bolsheviki despite everything that the Allies have done and despite everything that the whole world can do. There is no power known to man that can stop it, because there is no power on earth stronger than the Russian people—and right now the Russian people want Bolshevism.

Russia will go Bolsheviki—and then and only then will all Russia change and gain the semi-socialistic democracy that her millions really want. The very minute that civil war ends in Russia and the great uncounted millions fall under the spell of Moscow, the doom of Bolshevism is sealed. By winning it will lose. And the Allies quaking before this Red God of Unrest have done nothing but help the growth of Bolshevism.

The Allies fight against Moscow, their support of every reactionary figure who sprang up with a dozen Cossacks behind him, their cheap little policy of sicking the poor, struggling Baltic states, new born and hepless, against the Red Armies, their breeding of Kolchak and their dreams of the Baku-Batum oil fields—all have merely given Moscow new battle cries, fresh slogans of patriotism and determination among partically all classes and all people of Russia to end for good and all foreign interference. The world has asked that Siberian farmers permit Japanese army men show them the broad road to democracy—and has stood on the sidelines and cheered while Japanese army officers who couldn't spell D-E-M-O-C-R-A-C-Y have rammed their brand of freedom and justice down their throats with Japanese bayonets.

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Lenin and Trotsky's Bolshevism has and will fail because its impossible to establish an advanced radical socialistic state in the Russia of today—but the Allies need not bother to pat themselves on the back: the Russian social revolution failed despite the Allies rather than on account of them. Siberia and her week old bloodless revolution offers the latest proof. Had the Allies—and especially England and France—not put over the Kolchak coup d'etat, and had they not insisted on holding up this tottering, pitiful figure and forcing them to accept this puppet whose strings were pulled by Czar generals, Siberia would never have gone Bolsheviki like it is today. All that these great hearted frontiersmen wanted was a fair democratic government and the land.

"We are convinced now that only the Bolsheviki can give us peace and land and freedom," scores of them have told me the past few weeks. "The foreigners would have us fight on until our last son is killed and our last hope gone. We're not Bolsheviki like Moscow is but only through the Soviet can we gain the things that we want. Kolchak and the Allies brought us only the old cruelties and terrors of the Czars. We are not afraid of the Bolsheviki—we will get what we want from them."

More than a year ago in North European Russia men told me that unless the Allies radically changed their policy of interference with bayonets that they would drive all liberal, patriotical Russians into the arms of the Bolsheviki. Last April in Moscow other men told me that if the Allies did not withdraw their bayonets and their support of black reactionaries that they would be compelled to join the Red Armies in order to protect the Mother Russia.

Time has shown that there was nothing for Russia's liberal millions to do but turn to the Bolsheviki. The Allies mouthed words of democracy, freedom, justice but their deeds failed to prove them. They have supported only the black, hated things of the old days. The world's swallowed a million columns of propaganda about the sterling democratic qualities of such men as Kolchak, Denekin, Yudenitch etc., but the truth is that these men have surrounded themselves with the generals of the old regime and that where they have gained temporary sway they have set back all the despised, feared ideas that all Russia revolted against.

Had there been a third hope, other than Kolchak or Lenin, for Russias heartbroken millions to turn to they would have cried with thanks. For just a moment the Siberian Directory at Omsk in the first few days of November, 1918, offered this hope of a fair, just democracy, but General Knox, head of the British Siberian Military Mission, killed this in an hour with his Kolchak coup d'etat. The failure of Kolchak to give the democracy he promised, not only threw Siberia against him and brought about his tragic downfall but turned all Russia against the Allies and toward the Moscow Soviets.

Today Russia cries: "Let the foreigners leave: let us have peace: let us settle our own affairs our own way."

Once intervention ends, internal peace will come, for without foreign bayonets, foreign gold, foreign food, foreign clothes, foreign promises the old reactionary figures will melt away like snow under a June sun. No Denekin and no Kolchak can ever give Russia's millions anything to fight for—they can only give them things to fight against. And the spiritual revolt of the people will break Denekin and the others just as the spiritual revolt of the Siberian people broke Kolchak.

The Russian revolution will win—but by its very winning it will break the Bolsheviki revolution. Once peace comes Moscow can no longer feed men with slogans and promises and speeches there will have to be bread and shoes and votes and real liberties. And in giving them Lenin and Trotsky will give away their super-radicalism and their dangerous Bolshevism. They will save some little part of their radical social revolution but it will only be a little part.

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News from North China

It is locally reported that Liang Shih-yi, Director-general of the Internal Loan Bureau, is about to launch forth a big scheme for the flotation of an internal loan.

W. F. Maze, Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, has been decorated by the Japanese government with the order of the Sacred Treasure Third Class.

Thomas F. Millard arrived in Peking on Wednesday. He is now staying at the Hotel de Wagons-lits. Mr. Millard is expected to remain in the Chinese Capital for a week.

A mining syndicate has recently been formed in North China with a total capitalisation of $10,000,000. The principal shareholders of the syndicate are Tsao Ju-ling, and General Tuan Chi-kuei.

A meeting of the British Women's League of Friendship was held yesterday afternoon at the house of Dr. Philips. The program consisted of Glees. A large number of British women were present.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the most influential military leader in North China, has informed the President that he would spend this summer at Tuanho, and he would come back whenever his presence is needed.

Mr. Lions, who has recently acted as Tientsin manager of the Banque de l'Indo Chine, has been transferred to the Singapore branch of the bank. Mr. M. A. Lecot is succeeding him as manager of the Tientsin branch.

The marble Pailou, specially built in commemoration of the Allies' Victory in the Central Park, the material of which was taken from the Ketler's monument on Hatamen Street, was officially dedicated to the public on April 16.

Hsu Un-yuan, Councillor of the State Department and former governor of the Bank of China, returned to Peking on April 12, after a trip of four weeks to the South in connection with the business of the Chinese-American Bank.

On Friday evening the Prime Minister, General Chin Yun-peng, gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Lamont and party at his residence. Many of the high Chinese officials and the members of the American legation attended the dinner.

Professor G. H. Danton of Tsing Hua College will leave sometime during this summer for the United States to lecture at New York University. During his absence, Professor McLouth shall come to lecture at Tsing Hua College.

Officers will be appointed by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Finance to proceed to Shanghai to buy rice for relieving the market in Peking. This is the recent decision of the Cabinet to lower the price of rice in the Capital.

Troops of the 15th Division, who were ordered to Peking to maintain order during the students demonstration three months ago, and were stationed in the front of the Tien-an-men ever since then, have recently been moved into the Temple of Heaven.

The Peking Leader, has just issued a supplement for the year 1920, which is given to its subscribers free of charge. It contains useful information, and

a number of articles written by men who are specialized on the subjects about which they wrote for the *Leader*.

On Thursday afternoon the Harvard Club of North China gave a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, and their party at the residence of Mr. Chun Yu-cho. Willing Spencer, Luther Jee and R. A. Burr assisted Mr. Chun in receiving the guests.

It is reported in Chinese official circles that Dr. C. C. Wu, the able son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, has consented to come to North China to explain the situation in South China. It is here understood that the Central government has asked Dr. Wu Ting-fang to come to Peking also.

Mr. L. Salgado dos Senatos, Chafge d'Affaires for Brazil, has announced that there is no truth in the report that the Brazilian legation is looking after the Chinese emigration to Brazil. The legation, he said, has never received any instruction from its government concerning the matter.

Miss Elizabeth C. Wetherill of Syracuse, New York, a secretary of the Y. W. C. A., for the past year in the Peking Union Language School, died of scarlet fever on April 13. Services were held at the Y. W. C. A. building on April 14th, and internment was in the British cemetery.

The Central government has received a strong protest from General Tsao Kun and Mr. Tsao Jui, Military and Civil Governors of Chihli respectively, against the negotiations with the Japanese bankers for a loan of $30,000,000 to construct the Shieh-teh railway in Shantung and Chihli.

Mr. Sze, Director-general of the Lung-Hai Railway, who is now in Europe studying the financial conditions with the object of floating a new loan for the said railway, has cabled the Ministry of Communications to the effect that arrangements are being completed to issue a loan in Paris.

Arthur H. Evans of New York, arrived in Peking on Sunday evening. Mr. Evans is to act as representative of the American International Corporation and the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company during the absence of D. J. Torrence who is returning to America on a vacation.

A commission has been appointed conjointly by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Communications to inquire into the details of the claim to be placed before the German and Austrian governments for indemnity arising from damages to the Chinese as a result of the recent war.

Bielby Alston, the new British Minister, arrived in Peking on April 14. The legation staff was at the Chienmen Station to receive him. He was also honored as he passed through Tientsin by the presence at the East Station of guards of honor the 18th Indian Infantry and the Tientsin Police.

P. O'Gorman, acting secretary of the Tientsin Land Investment Co. and Miss E. Whelan were married by Pere Hubrecht at the St. Louis Catholic Church on April 14, in Tientsin. Although the wedding was a private affair, a large number of friends of the bride and the groom were present.

The Peking Choral Society will render the Oratorio "Elijah" on April 30th at 9 o'clock in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. There will be in addition to the solo parts, a chorus of about 60 voices. The Choral Society has agreed to donate a portion of the proceeds to the Peking Social Service Club.

The trials of the students who were arrested and detained in the police offices both in Peking and Tientsin on account of their activities in the patriotic movement have commenced. On request of the

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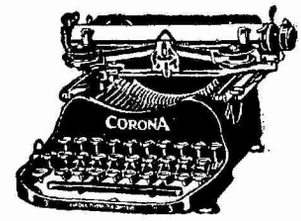

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procurators, the police have forbidden the Chinese press to publish anything relative to the cases in question.

At the annual meeting of the American College Women's Club of Peking which was held on April 10, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Macmillan, vice-president, Mrs. Read, secretary, Mrs. Faust, treasurer, Miss Bartlett. Mrs. Porter and Miss Hopkins were elected as additional members of the executive committee.

The International Press Club of Peking held its monthly tiffin on Thursday noon. The special guests of the occasion were A. Rose, British Commercial Attache, and Mrs. V. L. Welch, who is travelling through the Far East as a representative of *Town and County*. After the tiffin, Mr. Lamont gave an address on the aims of the Consortium.

A. C. Cornish, manager of the Standard Oil Company in Tientsin and chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, is expected to arrive in Tientsin at the end of this month with his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Cornish were married in San Francisco on March 15, and left soon afterwards for Vancouver where they took the *Empress of Russia* for Shanghai.

A ceremony marking the beginning of work on a Tientsin dyke against the ravages of floods was conducted at one extremity of the dyke site on Wednesday. Those present were the Civil Governor, the Chief of the Chihli Police, and representatives from the Chihli River Commission. The Civil Governor made an address congratulating the local gentry for undertaking this worthy project.

At the end of this month the entire inventory of the former Austro-Hungarian legation in Peking will be sold by public auction according to orders received from Austria-Hungary. Among the articles to be sold are some rare pieces of Chinese black wood furniture made in Canton, and thirteen paintings from the Imperial Gallery at Vienna which were selected from the surplus stock of the Gallery and given to the legation by the late Emperor Francis Joseph.

Peking, April 17, 1920.

News from Central China

An examination will be held in Wuchang to select three students for Tsinghua College, Peking. Applicants from various districts are expected.

J. Van Wie Bergamini, architect, has arrived here and will live in Boone University, Wuchang. Mrs. Bergamini is expected from England in September.

Miss Marion de C. Ward, special worker for the Women's Department of the General Hospital of the American Church Mission, Wuchang, has returned to the hospital.

Robert A. Kemp of the faculty of the School of Arts and Science of Boone University, Wuchang, has returned to the University from furlough. He was accompanied by Mrs. Kemp and family.

Chang Kuo-kan, Director-General of the Hankow Reconstruction Bureau, is expected to arrive here soon, and some of the departmental chiefs of the Reconstruction Bureau have come to Hankow to make preliminary arrangements.

The quinquennial meeting of the Provincial Church Council of the London Missionary Society has begun its meetings, and a welcome meeting was held on April 14 when some 80 delegates and a number of guests were present.

Warren Swire and J. Swire, Jr. accompanied by R. D. Holt of the Ocean Steamship Company, arrived in Hankow last Saturday on a short visit. Although travelling in China on a pleasure trip, they visited many of the British firms in Hankow during their stay here.

The Hankow Diocesan China-for-Christ Movement is a forward movement by the American Church Mission, Hankow, intended to spread the Kingdom of God and to vitalize the work of the Church. A meeting was held by the Synod's Committee, and a permanent committee was elected.

New plans have been perfected by the membership department of the Wu-Han Y. M. C. A. for the 1920 membership campaign to be launched next May. Changes in membership fees have been made to so lower them as to make the association accessible to more Chinese young men in this center.

A joint telegram signed by General Wang Chan-yüan, Military Governor of Hupeh and native of Shantung province, and forty other Shantung natives, mostly military leaders, was sent to Peking requesting that details about the Shantung question be made public so as to offset all sorts of rumor.

It is stated that Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, Industrial Commissioner of China and former Vice-Minister of Communications, will visit Hankow not later than May 15. Heavy programs for his reception are being prepared by officials and other organizations interested in industrial improvements and development.

Dr. Murdoch McKenzie, ex-moderator of the Canadian Presbyterian Church and who is known to many people in China as one of the oldest and ablest missionaries in the ranks, will be the preacher in the Union Church, Hankow, tomorrow in connection with the anniversary service of the church.

In the import market in Hankow for cotton piece goods, there was a good demand for white shirtings in stock at firm prices; the market for grey shirtings and sheetings was steady; clearances for the white and grey goods were satisfactory. The market for cotton yarn was steady and there was no inquiry; clearances of yarn were fairly good.

Hugo Miller, representing the Ginn and Company, educational publishers of Boston, U. S. A., is visiting this educational center this week in the interests of his company. On his way up river from Shanghai, he stopped at various cities along the Yangtze investigating the English text books used in Chinese schools at different places. He expects to leave for Peking soon.

T. M. Wilson, American Consul who has been atttached to the American Cousulate at Hankow since December last, has been transferred to Tientsin. Mr. Wilson will leave for Peking by Sunday night express enroute to his new post. During the war

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he served for a period in France, having been attached to General Pershing's headquarters, and has the rank of captain in the American army.

Natives of Fukien province met at the Fukien Guild of Hankow on April 10, to discuss recent developments in connection with the negotiations with Japan about the Foochow fracas. The concensus of opinion was that the attitude of the Japanese government in the negotiations should not be tolerated, and finally a telegram was sent to Peking urging upon the officials the necessity of a firmer attitude.

Pupils and friends of the St. Lois Schools of the American Church Mission, Hankow, gave a concert in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on April 17. Besides the girls of St. Lois School, those who took part in the concert were Rev. S. H. Littel, Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Kong, Miss Lucy Leo, Miss V. Cox, Rev. T. K. Hu, Mr. R. A. Kemp, Mrs. Welling Wei, Mr. Gould, Miss Mabel Lieo, Miss Elsie Wang and Miss Amy Yuen.

Five thousand catties of American cotton seeds were sent by the Ministry of Agriculture to the third cotton experiment station, Wuchang, for distribution among Chinese farmers in Hupeh. The cotton experiment station is sending the American cotton seeds to applicants at 1-2 catties each with an accompanying pamphlet dealing with methods of planting, without charge, but insists on having reports on conditions of growth from farmers from time to time.

Military rioting broke out among soldiers at Tsaoshih, Hupeh, on April 7, following the mutiny at Sinyang, Honan. About twenty substantial shops were looted by soldiers, and the total loss caused by the outbreak was figured at about $80,000 by the Tsaoshih Chamber of Commerce. Another riot occurred in Tienmen district, Hupeh, on April 8, when the soldiers, on account of their pay being in arrears, broke out in mutiny and looted the city.

During the past week some business was reported to have been done in sesamum seed and hides, but in other lines there were no transactions worthy of note. The market for all lines of produce was generally easy. Several small shipments of bristles, sesamum seeds, antimony regulus and crude, goatskins, goose feathers, and a few fairly large shipments of wood oil, cowhides and gallnuts were made to the United States and Europe during the period.

The proposal to establish a provincial industrial bank in this province was rejected by Ho Pei-yung, Civil Governor of Hupeh, at a meeting held last Saturday on the ground that there was already a provincial financial organization called the Hupeh Government Finance Office. The latter office is of established credit and has been in existence for a long time. It has been handling banking business successfully and its 100-cashbills are passed at par in the province.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission will leave for Changsha and Changteh, Hunan, on April 20, and will be back on April 26. He will leave for Shanghai on April 27 to attend a meeting of the Board of Control of St. John's University at Shanghai and Boone University at Wuchang, and also the annual meeting of the China Continuation Committee. He is booked to sail for America by *s. s. Empress of Russia*, and from New York he will leave for England to attend the Lambeth Conference to be held at Canterbury.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine formally opened its new branch in Hankow on April 15, in the buildings of Racine and Company. Besides a representative gathering of leading business men in Hankow, G. Lecomte, French Consul-General at Hankow, was present. He made a short address in French, expressing the greeting and good wishes of the community to the new bank. Monsieur P. Cornu, manager of the Bank, responded in English, assuring the audience of his desire to work in harmony with every section of the business community of Hankow.

"Relations of Industry, Temperance and Honesty to Workmen," was the subject of a speech given by Peter S. Jowe on April 11, at the Chinese Returned Laborers Association under the auspices of the Industrial Department of the Hankow Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Charles C. Sheld, secretary of the Industrial Department, gave a brief report on conditions of Chinese laborers returned from France in other places in China, concluding that laborers in Hankow destitute though they were, had comparatively better chances in making a living.

Hankow, April 17, 1920.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Shotsu G. King
(金叔初)

Shotsu G. King, who succeeded in securing for the Vickers Company the biggest order from China for the

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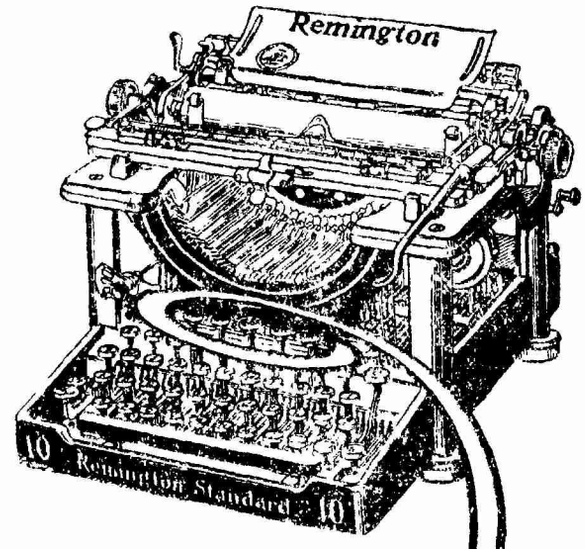

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supply of several hundred aeroplanes since the war, was born at Nanzing, Chekiang, in 1886. He received his early education under private tutors at home. In 1902 he went to England for higher education, in company with his two other brothers.

Upon his arrival in London, he joined King's College and specialized in electric engineering. He received the honors certificates from the college, and was known for his high scholarship. He spent one year as an apprentice in the General Electric Company where he received practical training in electric engineering.

Mr. King returned to China in 1905. After a rest for one year, he went to North China, organized the electric department in the Technical School of the Board of Commerce at Peking, and became its first professor. He was then a member of the Board of Commerce. At the request of Tang Wen-chih, at the time Vice-Minister of Commerce, who retired as an official on account of mourning and became President of the Nanyang College, he was transferred to that College in 1907, and stayed there for four years and a half, as head of the Chemical Department.

In 1911 he was transferred back to Peking and detailed for service in the Ministry of Communications. He was attached to the postal administration for some time with the rank of Junior Secretary. During that period he submitted two memorials upon the encouragement of Sheng Kung-pao, Minister of Communications and also Chief of the Currency Reform Administration. In the first memorial he advocated the necessity and wisdom to popularize telegraphs by means of reduced rates and the establishment of more stations in the interior under the management of shop-keepers who should be given a few months of free training and who should be allowed commissions for telegrams they dispatched. He stated that such a system would increase the revenue of the government as well as increase facilities for communication. The first proposal of reducing telegraph rates was accepted and carried out.

Another memorial he submitted related to the employment of a foreigner to be one of the two vice-ministers of finance to train up a Chinese staff for the running of the financial administration. That foreign minister, he advocated, should be given the executive power. The reason for the recommendation was that no Chinese student studying abroad had ever been allowed to get practical training in finances at the treasury department of a foreign government and that the employment of a foreign vice-minister of finance would remedy the situation. This idea of his was too advanced for the Manchu government to adopt, and it was ignored by the then authorities.

Then came the first revolution in 1911. The Chinese officials one after another left the Metropolis. Mr. King was the last to leave and return to the South. After the revolution which resulted in the establishment of the present Republic, he went to Hankow and stayed there for four years as managing director of a real estate concern called the Real Estate and Trading Company. In 1916 he came to Peking and was engaged in general business.

Most of the big commercial deals concluded in China since the war such as the organization of the Chinese national wireless company and the Vickers' contract of £1,800,000 were pushed through by Mr. King. He also secured for the Peking-Hankow Railway the lowest price for 500 freight cars last year.

Mr. King is level-headed and dislikes politics. Yet he is well versed with the local conditions and knows many influential officials intimately. His business principal is "no entertainment and square deal." He is an example of what a man giving no entertainment can accomplish in the business world. The greatest hope for China, in his opinion, lies in the industrial co-operation between Chinese and foreigners.

Professor T. C. Shen
(沈楚紐)

Mr. T. C. Shen is a native of Shanghai. At first he was educated in the Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai. From 1904-09 he studied at St. John's University; he was graduated there with an A. B. degree. After his graduation, he was engaged as an Instructor of the Shanghai High School for two years. In the meantime he was the editor of the Shanghai Commercial Press making commentary notes on Shakespeare's works such as "Merchant of Venice" and "Macbeth."

Then he was engaged as the Secretary to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Hanghow, and, in the time of Revolution, he was transferred to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai.

From 1913-16 he was engaged as the organizer of the Chinese Educational Mission in the United States of America, Washington D. C. Soon after his arrival, he was offered a position as the Vice-President of Tsing Hua College; but he declined the honor for the reason that he wanted to pursue his further study in George Washington University, Washington D. C. In 1915 he was graduated there with M. A. degree in International Law and Diplomacy.

While he was there, he was elected as the member of a Society of International Law in Washington D. C. He was also a member of the League to Enforce Peace in Philedelphia, Pa. While he was serving the Mission, he came across the continent every year to meet the new batch of students at San Francisco and distribute them to the different schools in different parts of the United States.

After his return, he was once a translator in Peking. In 1917 he was engaged as Instructor in Translation on Li Hung-chang's Memorials in St. John's University and also a lecturer on International Law, Constitutional Law and Far Eastern Questions in the Department of Government.

At present he is also the general secretary of Western Returned Students' Union of Shanghai.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

April 15. National Students' Union begins three weeks strike as protest against direct negotiations with Japan.

April 17. Dr. Wu Ting-fang returns to Shanghai and expresses belief that united Parliament of China will probably meet soon in Shanghai.

April 18. Canton Military government obtains restraining order tying up funds of Dr. Wu Ting-fang in Shanghai banks.

SIBERIA

April 19. Japanese official statements says Bolsheviki force near Chita has been repulsed by Japanese soldiers.

GENERAL

April 15. Berlin dispatch says French have occupied Stockstadt and Babennausen.——Guatemala revolutionists overthrow President Cabrera and establish new regime.

April 16. U. S. government moves to end strike of railway men.——Germany accuses France of breaking peace pact.

April 17. General strike stops industry in Ireland——Bonar Law tells Commons notes regarding French move on Germany will not be published and that relations are harmonious.

April 18. Frankfort dispatch says French have been reinforced by Belgian troops.

April 19. Captain Gordesco flight commander of the Rome-Tokio squadron of Italy, and observer killed in crash at Karachi.

China and the Far East

To be well informed is to be well read.

The following list comprises a few of the authoritative books on China and the Far East that every one should read and know—

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170 Chinese Poems 3.00
Guhelma Alsop—
My Chinese Days 3.00
Ellen La Motte—
Peking Dust 2.25
Thomas F. Millard—
Democracy and the Far Eastern Question. 4.00
Eunice Tietjens—
Profiles from China 1.90
E. C. Werner—
The China of the Chinese 4.00
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The Truth About China and Japan 3.00
Samuel Wells Williams—
The Middle Kingdom 17.00
Douglas Carruthers—
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Camps and Trails in China 4.50
A. J. Brown—
The Mastery of the Far East 7.50

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April 20. U. S. railway union leaders arrested, lack of transportation bringing about food shortage in some cities.—— France asks for end of militarism in Germany.——Irish Sinn Feiners clash with British troops in Country Clare.

April 21. U. S. railway strikers make offers of a settlement.——Silesia scene of disorders against Allies.——Mexico again active with revolution in Sonora.

Men and Events

Leslie B. Moss, a member of the faculty of Nanking University, Nanking, was visiting in Shanghai this week.

G. Gresham Griggs, Far Eastern representative of the Denby Motor Truck Company of Detroit, Mich., is in Shanghai on business.

According to announcement, M. F. Perkins has been appointed U. S. Consul at Shanghai, to succeed R. Mackay, who recently departed on leave for America.

The launching of the new s. s. *Haldyan*, (2,000 tons, D. W.) took place at the New Engineering and Shipuilding Works, on Tuesday afternoon, April 20, at 2:30 o'clock.

Josef W. Hall, formerly news editor of the *North China Star*, has become assistant manager of the Peking office of the Chun Mei News Agency, Mr. Hall will act as Peking representative for the *North China Star*.

"A Chinese Life of Mohammed," is the subject of the lecture given by Isaac Mason, honorary secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, at a meeting of the society on Thursday afternoon, April 29, at the

Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai, at 5 : 30 o'clock.

C. C. Nieh, president of the Great China Cotton Manufacturing Company and of the Heng Foong Cotton Manufacturing Company, Shanghai, departed for America on the s. s. *Melville Dollar*, on Monday evening, April 19. Mr. Nieh has gone to attend the National Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco and will return to China via Europe.

Among those who are planning to depart on the *s. s. Columbia* on Sunday, April 25 are the following: F. F. Fairman of the China Electric Company accompanied by Mrs. Fairman and children; C. P. Dawson of the Chinese Maritime Customs and Mrs. Dawson, on their way to England; Mrs. J. W. Baldwin; Mrs. J. B. Powell and children; and, Mrs. H. H. Arnold.

According to an announcement an American Chamber of Commerce has been organized at Changsha, China, with the following persons as officers: President F. G. Prescott, Andersen Meyer & Company; secretary, H. S. Harmon, Standard Oil Company; Executive Committee, M. F. Perkins, American Consul, J. E. de Ballard, Asia Banking Corporation, F. G. Prescott, Andersen Meyer & Company, and H. S. Harmon, Standard Oil Company.

A party of at least one hundred members of congress, accompanied by their families, in addition to the Senate committee on naval affairs are planning to make a trip to Hawaii, the Philippines, China and Japan to study Oriental problems, including independence for the Philippines and statehood for Hawaii according to word received by cable. It is reported that the *s. s. Mount Vernon*, has been placed at the disposal of the members of congress on which to make the voyage.

Thomas W. Lamont, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.; (who is now in China in connection with the organization of the Consortium) has been honored for his labors during the war with a number of decorations. The French government has given him the Legion of Honor, officer rank. King Albert of Belgium has tendered the Cross of Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown, and the King of Greece has conferred on him the Cross of the Commander of the Royal Order of George I.

An Executive Committee meeting of the Navy Y.M. C.A. of Shanghai was held on Thursday April 15, at the Navy Y. M. C. A. A financial statement was read and audited by W. E. Sperry and the treasurer reported that G. $10,000 had been received from the War Work Council as subsidy for 1920 for the Shanghai work. The treasurer also reported the balances on hand April 14, to be as G.$236.62, Taels 7,551.08, G.$2,612.23 (on Hankow account) and G. $2,000. Among those present at the meeting were: J. H. Black., chairman for the meeting, Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, N. A. Viloudaki, W. W. Lockwood, and A. R. Durbin,

A meeting of the Advertising Club of China was held on Wednesday evening, April 21, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The regular election of officers took place as follows: President, Dr. Fong F. Sec; vice-president, S. P. Westaway; foreign secretary, Benton Sanders; Chinese secretary, C. P. Yeh; treasurer, J. A. Dissmeyer and asst. treasurer, E. S. Ling; membership committee, J. B. Powell and T. B. Chang; house committee, S. W. Wolfe and B. Y. Lee; publicity committee, G. Curran and D. K. Wong; educational committee, C. Crow and Jabin Hsu; organisation committee, T. M. Knight and C. F. Lin and vigilance committee, D. D. Patterson and T. Y. Chang.

The Ford Motor Car Co. of Detroit, U. S. A., manufacturers of the Ford motor car and the Fordson motor tractor, are contemplating the establishment of a Far Eastern branch, according to Major Thomas H. McConnell, factory representative of the company for the Orient, who spoke before the weekly luncheon meeting of the Shanghai Rotary Club at the Cafe Parisien on Thursday, April 15. Whether this will be an assembling plant, Major McConnell said, will depend upon the demand created and the future possibilities in the Far East. Shanghai is being considered as a possible location for the plant. Major McConnell also spoke of the reduction in price of the Ford in China and of an installment payment plan by which cars may be bought for one-third of the amount in cash and the remainder in ten equal monthly payments that will probably be inauguarted.

Dollar Company Starts First American Boat on Yangtze Service

The Mei Chuen, 300 ton steamer, recently purchased by the Robert Dollar Company, sails from Shanghai on Saturday morning, April 24, as the first of what is hoped to be a regular line of American cargo and passenger steamers on the Yangtze River service. The dimensions of the Mei Chuen are as follows: length 190 feet, breadth 30 feet, depth 8 feet. It carries 300 tons of cargo at 5 : 10 draft and was built for the upper Yangtze service. Its passenger capacity is 17 first, 42 second and 180 third. The speed is 13½ knots. The ship was purchased from the Standard Oil Company. Branch offices of the Dollar Company have been established at Chungking and Ichang and O. G. Steen of the local Shanghai office is departing on Saturday for Chungking and Ichang to inaugurate the service. Captain O. W. Hesselbarth is in command of Mei Chuen with Capt. G. W. Crum as Chief officer. Capt. Crum was formerly assistant marine superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, and he and Mrs. Crum will make their home in Chungking. Associated with the Dollar Company in the new service is H. C. Wei, a prominent Chinese merchant of Szechuen Province who will act as general Chinese agent for the company at Chungking and Ichang. Mr. Wei formerly operated his own line of steamers on this run.

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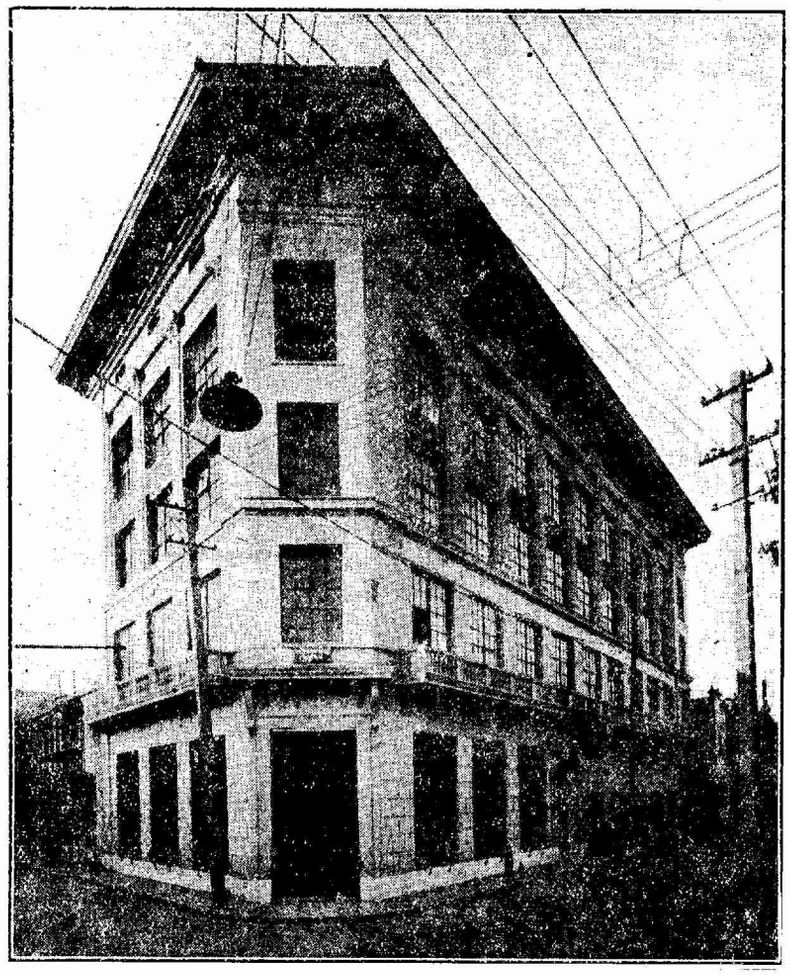

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All the engineering for the architect and owners was supplied by the resident engineers of the Truscon Steel Company, who are associated with the American Trading Company.

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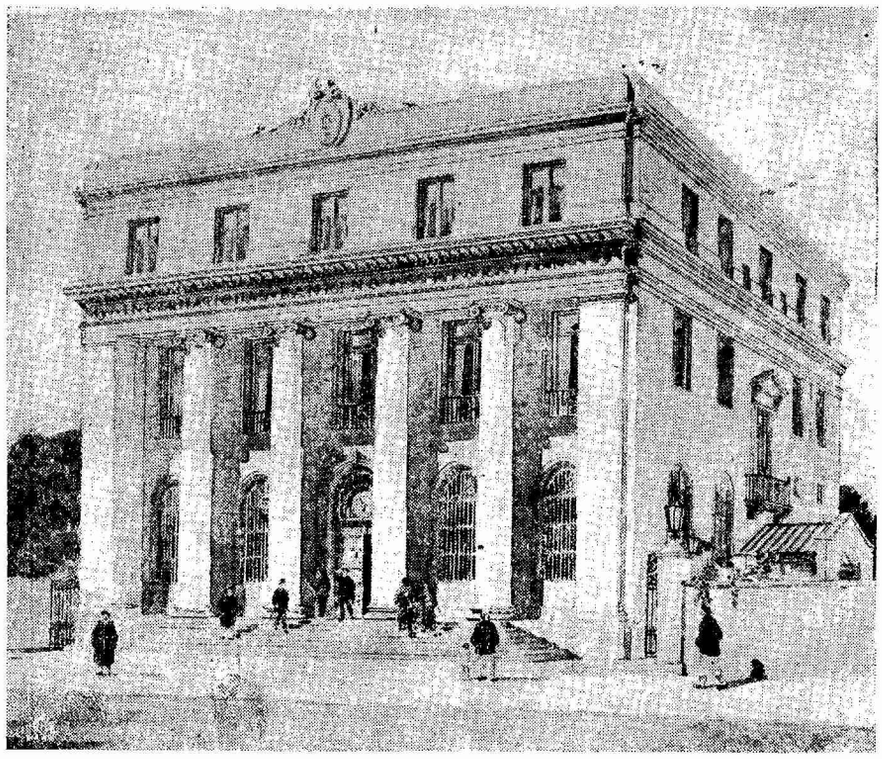

Construction work has been begun on the new home of the Tientsin branch of the International Banking Corporation, which will resemble in many ways the Peking building of the organization which is nearing completion. The first floor of the building will be devoted entirely to banking purposes, the public and working spaces both being two stories in height. A mezanine floor will provide additional working space. The third floor will be given over to the manager's apartments and living quarters for the staff. The contract for general construction has been let to the Fu Hsing Engineering & Construction Co., of Peking. Murphy and Dana of New York and Shanghai are the architects. Contracts for fixtures and other materials have not as yet been let.

Is America Friendly to England?

Only an equivocal answer can be given to this question, according to A. G. Gardiner, who for years was editor of the *Daily News* (London) and lately returned from a tour of observation in the United States. The answer he gives is that the "best mind" of America is overwhelmingly friendly to England, but the "popular mind" has yet to be won. And he warns his compatriots that "the winning or the losing of it is in our own hands." The worst way to promote friendship between England and America is to shut one's eyes to facts, he goes on to say, for the friendship of America "can not be taken for granted as more than the friendship of members of one family can be taken for granted." Cousins may hate each other very heartily, and the first fact to recognize is that there are "both fierce antipathies and cold indifferences as well as strong affections for this country in America." The main current of the American nation Mr. Gardiner believes to be "profoundly pro-English," and, writing in the *Daily News*, he explains:

"By the main current I do not mean the majority. I mean the most influential thought, the most educated opinion, the most indigenous culture. You will find among certain elements of American life a tenderness of affection for this country as surprising as it is moving. And this not only in a city that retains so much of the English atmosphere as Boston does, but in remote places. Off the beaten track, as in Kentucky, you may find yourself in a social atmosphere more reminiscent of England than England itself. It is only there there that I have seemed to see Jane Austen's England in the flesh. It is not a social cult or an affectation. It is a frame of mind. And among the intellectuals the enthusiasm for England is, I should say, overwhelmingly predominant. I saw much of the representative men of the universities, at Harvard, Chicago, and elsewhere, and better and wiser friends of England I do not wish to see—friends who know our faults as well as our virtues, and feel our mistakes as acutely as if they were their own.

"This current is our great asset in America. It rests with us not only to keep it, but to extend it and to make it dominant over American popular sentiment. That sentiment is neither pro-English nor anti-English. It is indifferent for the most part, shot through with threads of friendship here and hostility there. How could it be otherwise? The popular conception here of America as a sort of member of our family who has broken away from us is a fatal misunderstanding of the fact.

"This was true a century ago, and partly true half a century ago, but it is not true to-day, we are reminded. Now the United States is 'a great foreign country' infinitely vaster, more populous, more rich than England, with an independent life, a civilization widely different, a "confusion of races and tongues welded into a rough whole." Mr. Gardiner continues.

"When a war-announcement was made in Chicago, I am told, it was placarded in forty-seven languages and dialects. New York has a larger Italian population than Rome, and a larger aggregation of Jews than any city. It is a great Polish city, a great German city, a great Russian city. There are more negroes in it than in any city on earth, its only rival being Chicago. In motoring from Boston to Cape Cod I stayed in Plymouth, and found the very Mecca of English Puritanism a busy colony of Polish artisans. The textile-industries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island are run by Italian, Polish, and French-Canadian labor. And Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, and the other cities that have sprung up like magic by the highway of the Great Lakes to the West are as diverse in their population as the Eastern cities, and farther removed from the original English influence that lies, nevertheless, at the core of American institutions and thought. And farther west the popular aloofness from that original source is almost complete.

"In the midst of this seething torrent of life there run certain well defined currents that are definitely and positively hostile to England. The

legacy of that stupid monarch George III. still remains, not in intelligent circles, but in unintelligent circles, and the teaching of history in the past did nothing to remove it in either country. When I was being shown over the White House, at Washington, I was told how a British Ambassador, now dead, on visiting the home of the Presidents asked why the wood of the structure, obviously beautiful, had been defaced by white paint. He was told that about a hundred years ago there had been an unfortunate fire there, and the charred timbers had to be painted—hence the White House. In his innocence he pressed for details, and he learned to his discomfiture that the 'unfortunate fire' was caused by a raid of British sailors in the War of 1812-14."

Of this fact that deceased British Ambassador had been ignorant, just as the present English informant confesses that he was ignorant. But the American schoolboy of the past was, reasonably enough, not allowed to be, and Mr. Gardiner points out that—

"The fact that we had twice waged war on American soil was at the root of his patriotic teaching, and it takes a long time to get a reminiscence like that out of the blood of a race. It is being got out now, but the dregs of the old mischief are still there.

"They are reenforced by more active and living factors. We have rarely taken the trouble to send to America in official capacities men who understand and sympathize with the American idea or appreciate American institutions. During the war many of the official visitors to the country did us no good service. The tour of the gentleman whom Mr. Lloyd George has been pleased to make Lord Chancellor is still a public memory. America has sent its most famous citizens to represent it at the Court of St. James's. With the exception of Lord Bryce, we have usually sent to Washington men trained in the evil spirit of European diplomacy, ignorant of the American spirit and often contemptuous of that spirit if they were not ignorant. The fresh, healthy, understanding spirit which Lord Grey and Sir William Tyrrell have breathed into the official atmosphere during recent months must be maintained. We must have in Washington big men who understand America, love it, and sympathize with its culture and ideas."

Sheer aversion is expressed for anything like "official propaganda," which Mr. Gardiner describes as "playing the enemy's game." What is wanted, he believes, is the fullest exchange of the best and most liberal minds, intercourse between the universities, between the learned professions, the press, and the schools. Above all, he cautions his countrymen against "patronage," and remarks that "it is difficult for a certain type of Englishman not to display his social superiorities outside his country." Anywhere they are unpleasant enough, but in America they "do infinite mischief." The typical American is portrayed as the "most hospitable and friendly of men. He has plenty of faults, but he is neither a snob nor a flunky." From these taints no air is so free as that of the United States; but, after all, they are simply matters of conduct and temper. More concrete and more formidable obstacles confront American friendship with England:

"The most formidable of all is the Irish question. Until that question is satisfactorily out of the way there can be no secure friendship between the two countries. The influence of the Irish upon American politics is much greater than their numbers would suggest. Those numbers are great—not less than a tenth of the population, probably much more. But are a solid phalanx in American life."

How important a factor in world affairs is friendship between the two great English-speaking peoples may be gathered from Mr. Gardiner's contention that—

"If the key to the puzzle of this distracted world can be said to rest in any single fact, most people would agree that it is to be found in the relations of the British Commonwealth and the American Commonwealth. Between them they control a third of the surface of the globe, not far short of half its natural resources, much more than half its realized wealth, not less than two-thirds of its industrial power, and, perhaps most important of all, a preponderance of naval power that makes them together unchallenged and unchallengeable on the paths of the sea. Their populations are not equivalent to the vastness of their territorial and economic dominion, but in the circumstances of to-day they represent the most efficient, the most prosperous, and the most energetic peoples of the earth.

"Add to all this that they speak a common tongue, have similar habits of thought, modes of law, customs of trade, forms of religion, intellectual outlooks, and spiritual tendencies, and it will be apparent that together they are easily the dominant half of humanity. It was not so before the war. That event has turned the scale decidedly in favor of the English-speaking peoples."

There is only one other possible combination which "would come within shouting distance of it," we are told, and that would be the "combination o Germany, Russia, and Japan." Yet it is pointed out that in such a combination there would be "a union of hostilities of speech, temperament, and race." So it is practicable only after the lapse of years, while an English-speaking understanding is "within our grasp to-day."—*From the Literary Digest.*

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Modern Chinese Art

Mrs. H. K. Wright gave a paper of unusual interest at the meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club on Thursday, April 15, on "Modern Chinese Art." In part Mrs. Wright said:

"The bulk of this paper is founded on Fenollosa's chapter on this subject, though other authorities will be quoted and first of all, let us refer to Ferguson in the introduction to his recent book, "Outlines of Chinese Art." He says, 'The art of China is interesting to students of other countries in proportion as it is entirely national and expresses the ideals and spirit of this ancient people. In China art is the expression of culture. Conformity to culture is the

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outgrowth of noble national ideals. It has been the genius of the Chinese to preserve unchanged the same art spirit from generation to generation, even though early examples might perish. In perpetuating the continuity of the art spirit, the Chinese have succeeded better than any other nation, for they have maintained a continuous succession for about four thousand years."

"The laws and principles which to-day control criticism or production are those which have come down from the earliest period of China's national life.

Fenollosa says: 'If I were to follow strictly the standard of aesthetic value, which I have for the most part set up for myself in this brief account of brilliant epochs, I should probably consider modern Chinese art to lie below the level of mention. Having deliberately chosen very high grade work for my subject, I can defend my determination to touch upon the art of the Tsing dynasty, partly upon the really great value of some of its decorated industries, such as porcelains, but chiefly on account of keeping in view certain chains of causation, continuous with forces already noticed in Chinese history. The decay of modern Chinese art, already foreshadowed by the middle of the Ming dynasty, is most conspicuous in pictorial art. The real break between China's past and present came with the sixteenth century of the Ming dynasty. What had happened in China was the complete loss of the early attempt in Ming to revive the anti-Confucian or Southern genius, a genius which had seen its illumination at Hangchow and its antithesis in Yuen. As early as 1421 the Ming renaissance was doomed to failure when it was decided to remove the capital from the Yantsze valley to the far north-east Tartar capital of Peking. Peking had never been the capital of China before the days of the Ming and Mongols. It had no great art monuments or collections of ancient work. It is strange that both Mongols and Manchus should have lent ready ear to the repressive propaganda of both Confucian atheists and Christian scholars, but should have thrown down between them, all that poetic Taoist and Buddhist idealism which has been the care of Chinese imaginative life."

"It is like the fall from Wagnerian opera to 'rag-time.' To one who likes 'rag-time,' classical music is a bore, quietly ignored. So to a lover of late Ming, or of Tsing, all the great qualities that made Chinese art are either ignored or travestied. It becomes an absolute dulling of the senses, and this should be clear to any European artist who compares side by side what they boast is their greatest Tsing master-piece, with even the poorest of the original Sung.

And now let us turn to history, and get a glimpse of the most brilliant period of modern China. It is a great relief to get some light upon a picture as dark as the one Fenollosa has given us above.

Mrs. Wright sums up the historical events dealing with the incoming of the Manchus, down to the long reigns of Kang-hsi and his grandson Kien-lung.

Mrs. Wright stated that whatever is epochal, whatever is vital in Manchu civilization, comes from their combined reigns. It seemed as if a glorious new world might be dawning for China. Not only were the Manchus a fresh race with a strong intelligence, but the power of the Jesuits from Europe, already laid in late Ming, grew to great influence under Kang-

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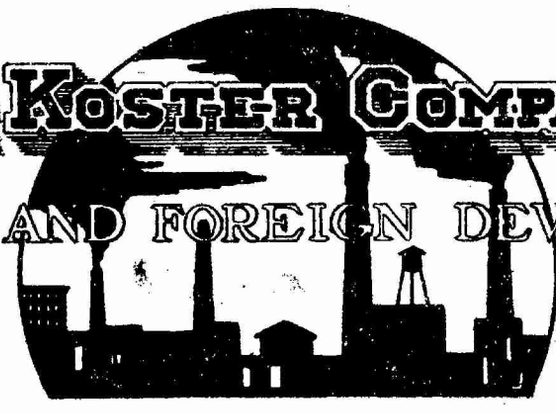

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hi. He allowed the priests to build their cathedrals near the palace in Peking and adopted them as tutors for his children. But owing to those who were jealous of the Jesuit success, the reign of Kang-hi which started out most hopefully for Christianity and for China, ended in the gloom of the first Christian persecution.

Of Special Interest

A daughter, Jean Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Fowler, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorum, Shanghai, on April 19.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. T. G. McMartin, a daughter, Jeanne Elmira, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai, on April 15.

A basket supper will be given by the members of the American College Club at St. John's University on Tuesday, April 27. Following the supper there will be stunts.

The faculty of the McTyeire School, 21 Hankow Road, Shanghai, have issued invitations for the graduating recital of Miss Gertrude Tsung E. Chur, on Friday evening, April 23, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Moore Memorial Chapel.

The American Woman's Club Social Welfare Committee at a meeting held recently at the home of Mrs. N. E. Lurton, 12 Whangpoo Road, arranged for an entertainment to be given in honor of the sailors on the American warships, s. s. *Dakota*. *Wilmington*, *Monocacy*, and *General Alava*, on Monday, April 26.

According to word received here Miss Helen Ware, a student in the University of Missouri, has departed for Shanghai, where she will teach modern languages. Miss Ware's home is in Shanghai. She will be accompanied by her sister, who has been attending William Woods College at Fulton, Missouri.

The men of the British ships, *Alacrity* and *Kinsha* were entertained with a musical program at the Navy Y. M. C. A. on Saturday evening, April 17. The program follows:

Piano solo—Miss Geran.

Vocal solo—Mr. Gage, *s. s. Alacrity*.

Seven reels of moving pictures were given including the latest British Gazette. Following refreshments the British and American national anthems were sung.

The marriage took place on the afternoon of Saturday, April 17, of Verne Claire, son of the late James Claire and Mrs. Claire of Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A., and Miss Claude Wallace, daughter of Captain and the late Mrs. F. H. Wallace of Shanghai, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai. Mr. Claire is a member of the staff of the International Banking Corporation, having been stationed both at Hankow and Shanghai. He is a graduate of Princeton University. L. M. Cochran of the International Banking Corporation acted as best man and Mrs. George Potts, a sister of the bride, was matron of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Claire departed for the Taihu Lakes on their wedding trip.

More than 300 people enjoyed the musical program given at the meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, April 20. Previous to the program Miss Broeck, who has been in Siberia for more than three years with the Y.M.C.A. spoke of her experiences. The musical program was works of American composers and numbers were given by Messrs. Burmen, Evans, Tewksbury, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Mrs. F. W. Rawlinson, and the American Woman's Club chorus, conducted by Professor Zalsman. Miss Lamond of the Shanghai American school had the program in charge. After the program a business meeting was held and the following committees appointed: Publicity—Mrs. J. C. Macbeth, one year; Mrs. M. Cavenagh, two years; Mrs. H. K. Wright, three years; membership—Mrs, Throop, Mrs. R. A. Parker, Mrs. J. F. Seeman, Mrs. W. S. Leonard and Mrs. C. F. Mabee; courtesy committee—Mesdames Wilner, Hammond, Challoner and Hutchinson, and Miss Tuttle.

What China Thinks of the Consortium Now!

Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, representative of the America banks in the Consortium organized in Paris for the purpose of pooling the interests of America, Great Britain, France and Japan in extending financial assistance to China has been in the Orient for nearly two months. He first visited Japan and after some three weeks of discussion and negotiation succeeded in including the Japanese bankers to agree to come into the Consortium on an even basis with the banking groups of the other countries. Just what was done to cause the Japanese bankers to change their attitude and forego the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the operation of the Consortium is not known. Japanese newspapers such as the *Herald of Asia*, *Osaka Asahi*, *Tokyo Asahi* and the *Yomiuri* hint at a compromise whereby the Consortium will recognize Japan's vested rights

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including those as to enterprises not yet undertaken, and that Japan shall not claim any restrictive preferences on general investments in Manchuria and Mongolia. Regardless of what the Japanese bankers have agreed to, the Japanese government has not yet given its assent, doubtless waiting until Mr. Lamont has completed his investigations and negotiations in China and returned to Japan on his way home to America. On Monday, April 12, Mr. Lamont delivered his principal address to the Chinese bankers at Peking. In referring to his visit in Japan and to his conferences with the Japanese bankers he said:

> "——we have recently been holding conference in Japan to see whether the Japanese cared to accept the invitation of partnership from America, Great Britain, and France, on the same terms as ourselves. The Japanese banking group has assured me that they unanimously desire to do this. It now remains for the Japanese government formally to confirm this desire. If they fail to do so and if Japan remains outside the Consortium, I should think that Japan might prove to be the chief loser."

This was straight language and to the point and it is surmised that not many hours elapsed before Japanese officialdom in Tokyo had the message. Popular rumor in China has it that the Japanese government within the last few weeks has received practically the same information officially from both Washington and London.

But what does China think by this time of the New Consortium?

In general liberal New China desires and welcomes the Consortium, but doesn't desire it through the medium of the present Chinese government at Peking. The Chinese southern faction at Canton has been reported in complete accord with the terms of the Consortium, terms that would permit American, British, French and Japanese capital to come into China for large development and construction purposes, but which would put a certain amount of restriction by the Powers upon the expenditure of the money. South China would agree for political reasons if for no other. Back of the present student strike and agitation there certainly is hope of bringing a show-down at Peking before Mr. Lamont gets out of the country. Surely there is no hope of a Consortium or anything else as long as the Sino-Japanese Military Pact remains in force. With Manchuria and Mongolia filled with Japanese armies that have been driven out of Siberia, there can be no talk or reality either in a Consortium. The Chinese press, or at least that part of it, that is not under the control of the Japanese favors the Consortium but advises caution. Thus the *Republican Daily News:*

> "We absolutely welcome the formation of a new Consortium because if China wishes to develop her natural resources and to hold financially an equal footing with the other nations, she is destined to absorb foreign capital. During the last few years the world war, the internal struggle in China and the lack of a representative government have afforded a golden opportunity for a certain country (Japan) to make many individual loans to our government, disregarding the strong protests of the people. These loans have prolonged the internal war and multiplied the sufferings of the people.—We shall oppose any loan, whether individual or joined, if it is made to a government which is unconstitutional and unrepresentative.—We sincerely welcome Mr. Lamont's visit and the New Consortium for the foreign financial assistance to China in a co-operative manner, but we hope that the banking group will not be misled by the aggressive nation (Japan) in trying to contract loans with the present government.—We hope that the banking group will give due respect to the public opinion of China."

The same note is sounded by such influential papers as the *Sin Wan Pao, New Shun Pao, Eastern Times, The China Times* and the *Shun Pao,* all Chinese newspapers of influence. The *Sin Wan Pao* says:

> "We are gratified to hear Mr. Lamont's repeated statements to the effect that the Consortium will pay due respect to public opinion and will refrain from interfering with China's internal affairs. We must differentiate between economic assistance and economic aggression. We welcome Mr. Lamont and hope that he will stand by his word and that any policy taken will be in accordance with the Chinese people and will not be misled by the militarists." And then again the same paper remarks. "The Chinese American relations have always been friendly. Now they can co-operate and work together and it will be beneficial to both sides. The America of today is able to offer China financial assistance and to teach China her method of developing industries.—We are not only congratulating ourselves but also our friendly nation."

The *China Times* goes into the New and Old Consortium for its readers to a greater extent than most of the papers and traces the development of the idea from the original conference in Paris more than a year ago:

> "When the representatives of the New Consortium held a conference at Paris last year, they agreed to one resolution that these special

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interests and privileges which the powers have secured from China, but not yet developed should be taken by the New Consortium. This provision aims at the elimination of the spheres of influence. If this is merely a scrap of paper, then the New Consortium is not worthy of existence. Although it has been reported that Japan will make certain compromises, it is hard to say to what extent this compromise will go. Japan is said to be only willing to give up those privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia which she has not yet secured from China. In that case she will still hold all the privileges which she has gotten as concessions from our country. The substance of her claim on Manchuria and Mongolia is still unchanged and her special spheres of influence are still in the existence. It is doubtful that this kind of compromise will be of any actual value. If the other powers will yield to Japan to save trouble, they will lose their original intentions and we shall oppose the New Consortium."

The same paper in a later editorial voiced its apprehensions toward any foreign loan to China in the following words:

"The British plan to control our railroads jointly and the American plan is to monoplize our industries jointly, while the Japanese plan to monopolize all our railroads, mines, forestry and industries. Any one of these plans will put our destiny in their hands. Hence we should oppose to the end any Japanese loan and we should also not support any American or British loan. It is up to ourselves to find financial salvation.—Even if we could get loans successfully, that money will simply go to the private purses of those in power and will not help the country and the people a bit. If the New Consortium should be established they will force our government to accept very severe terms in order to check the disposal of the money loaned. This reflects on the honor of our nation and it is not desirable. If we do not want to see our country going to bankruptcy, the only thing to do is to find salvation within the country and not to give the foreigners a chance for exploitation."

The *Eastern Times*, another important Shanghai paper voices the same distrust;

"There are countries which are benefitted by foreign loans but our country only loses rights through borrowing of foreign money. At present the loans even assist to prolong the internal trouble. When the government begins to borrow, it always uses the good pretext of troop disbandonment and the development of natural resources, but as a matter of fact these loans are simply used to support the soldiers and to increase the armament for the oppression of the people. Therefore we are very skeptical as to the intention of the financiers who are trying to make investments in China at this time. We hope that the investors will be a little more careful in negotiating loans with the present government." The same paper then later on recounts Mr. Lamont's statements regarding the aims of the Consortium to (1) eliminate spheres of influence, (2) respect public opinion, (3) not intefere with China's political independence, and then said: "The first important question to-day is whether we have the ability to take advantage of the opportunity which Mr. Lamont is offering to us and not disappoint those who sincerely desire to help us."

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The *Hopi Jih Pao* of Tientsin welcomes the New Consortium because it will help break China's bondage to Japan which Japan has acquired in the last few years through secret loans:

"During the past years we have heard of secret loan transactions almost every day whereby an inestimable amount of our sovereign rights and privileges have been lost. When the New Consortium is formed such things will naturally be done away with. Again on account of these secret loan transactions the Chinese traitors have been intriguing with the Japanese and as a result thereof China is bound hand and foot and is at Japan's mercy in dealing with both internal and external questions. With the new Consortium this bondage will certainly be broken. Both of these may be considered as of advantage to us." The same paper then lists as disadvantages the fact that the Consortium may become a lending monopoly that would absolutely control China's financial affairs and that China would be forced to accept any terms that the Powers desired to impose,—but, "for the present, of course we should believe that the members of the new Consortium come with good intentions and that they have no sinister schemes in mind. The government should study the matter thoroughly and carefully before making any decision and more vigilance should be exercised in negotiating about the terms in advance. Let no rash action be taken on account of the financial stringency today."

The *Lu Jih Pao* a political organ at the Capital representing the old Chiaotung Clique, fears the Consortium might be worse than the Japanese loans and sounds the following warning:

"Year before last during the existence of the Terauchi Cabinet in Japan, China contracted a loan of $100,000,000 from Japan practically unconditionally. The critics of today, however, remark that the oppression exercised by Japan on this country at present is the result of this big Japanese loan. If we get such results as observed by these credits, from a foreign loan contracted without any condition, what results the new Consortium loan accompanied by such exorbitant terms will bring about: We cannot bear to see our country become a second Egypt, so we come to warn our nation with heart-felt sincerity, without waiting for confirmation of the reports."

And now for the comment that has appeared in the Japanese owned or controlled press of China. But before going into it, it should be explained that the Japanese either own outright or control at least one newspaper in every important Chinese city and port. These papers are published in the Chinese language and although in most cases actually edited by a Japanese, they always use the editorial "we" in referring to China. These newspapers were silent as death itself on the Consortium and Mr. Lamont until after his visit and addresses in Shanghai and then they all opened up on the subject on the same day. The unanimity of the comment points to a single directing head somewhere in China who pulls the strings. Much of this comment is so scurrilous as to be unfit for print. Mr. Lamont being accused of practically everything short of murder and arson. This comment bears out the expectations of many intelligent observers of the Far Eastern situation, to the effect that the Japanese government would acquiesce in the views of the other Powers and then secretly kill the Consortium through oblique intrigue in China. In perusing the following comment it should be borne in mind that Mr. Lamont visited Japan before he came to China and that while in Japan he made the same frank statements regarding the plans and scope of the Consortium as have been made since his arrival here. The *Tsinan Jih Pao* owned outright by the Japanese and published as their chief propaganda organ in Tsinanfu, the provincial capital of Shangtung province opens up as follows: (each paragraph being from a different issue).

"American capitalists are coming to China with the purpose of negotiating big loans. They are intending to get hold of all China's resources such as the land taxes, the surplus from the custom's tariff, the surplus from the salt revenue and others which will be acceptable as mortgages for the loan in one single negotiation instead of taking them piece by piece. Their aggressive ambition is formidable. Yet our government is rejoicing on the news of their coming and preparing to welcome them as they are welcoming the God of Money. What do they care about anything else? If the God of Money is coming to China to give us money without interest, mortgage and special interest, it may be alright for us to give him a welcome. Now these American capitalists are coming to China not for the benefit of our country, but to derive benefit from our country.

"The activities of the Consortium shall not be in conflict with Japan's privileges in railroads, mines and other matters which have been already constructed or secured from China. Japan will not object to any investment outside of the above said privileges.—But the Consortium shall not be in competition with business of the South Manchuria Railroad.

"If America should exclude Japan from the Consortium. she is afraid that she has to enter into very keen competition with Japan and in the case of internal trouble in China, American citizens

residing in the interior of China would be in great danger and would have to rely upon Japan to send her troops quickly for their protection. Therefore the new Consortium would not be able to accomplish much if Japan is excluded. It appears that America has given consent to Japan's claim.

"Mr. Lamont has received many welcomes from various circles in Shanghai. Now he will test out his scheme by exchanging views in Peking. If they are ready to take the bait he will certainly try his hook. If we can refrain from borrowing, then we shall not worry about him.

"The object of Mr. Lamont's coming to China is to put in realization the new American policy toward China. The making of investments in China is simply his side issue. He simply uses this as a bait. Our government is hungry for money and naturally they will come to the bait. Once the fish get the bait, it will lose all its liberty. They will put it in a small pond, where it cannot live well and where it also cannot die. Our government should think of the subsequent suffering first before taking Mr. Lamont's bait. Mr. Lamont simply treats us as India and uses the same policy toward our country as that used by Great Britain toward India. The new Consortium of today is nothing but the second East India Company. If we do not want to be a second India we ought not to welcome Mr. Lamont or agree to the Consortium and make any big loans. We ought to economize ourselves in order to reduce expenses and at the same time devise other means to increase the revenue.——Both Great Britain and France have agreed to Mr. Lamont's policy, and it is hard for Japan to resist him alone. When the Westerners invade Asia, China will suffer first and Japan will be next.——Many Powers have an interest in China, but very few of them really sympathize with China. Only Japan, the brother nation of China in the Far East earnestly and sincerely wishes the independence of China.

The *Hukwang Hsinpao* another important Japanese organ published at Hankow in the center of China where Japan maintains some 2,000 soldiers to protect her interests in the Hanyehping Coal and Iron Company is also emphatic on the subject of the American invasion:

"There are many methods of invading one's country, the military aggression, the political aggression and the economic aggression. But there is a new form in addition to the above, namely the using of religion and education as the first step and money as the second, camouflaged with humanity and justice in order to get the sympathy of the people and at the same time extending military strength to scare the world. This is the means used by America.——We are afraid that before America can accomplish her scheme she will follow the steps of Germany, attacked by all the Powers outside and disintegrated by economic revolution inside. We are not worrying over America's future, but we fear for the future of our own country. We are daily poisoned by the American form of education and religious invasion and we fear that our calamity will come very soon.

"We do not need to inquire about America's terms for making loans and whether they will be used properly. We can see clearly her attitude by the fact that she, in spite of her enriched financial position, is rather hesitating in advancing credits to European countries of her same race to supply their dire needs. If she is not actuated by aggressive designs and ambitions. why should she be so particularly friendly to us and extending a helping hand to a different race? In view of our bad financial position it would be alright if we either get an individual loan or a joint loan from Powers other than the United States. It is very difficult to handle the American financiers and the writer wishes to warn our people to be very careful.

Other Japanese owned papers in China that are just as emphatic in their expressions are the *Shengching Shihpao* of Mukden, Manchuria, The *Lingnan Simpao* of Canton, and the *Shuntien Shihpao*, published at Peking. The last named paper carried an alleged dispatch to the effect that Mr. Lamont had served eight demands upon China, one of which was that all Chinese banks should have American vice-presidents. All of the Japanese papers are as one on the proposition that the Consortium will not be able to function without Japan and that Japan's claims must be recognized by America and the other powers. It may well be imagined that these criticisms and rumors started in all directions throughout China by the Japanese papers have been rather distracting to Mr. Lamont. To offset them probably was the reason for his appearance at the monthly meeting of the Press Club in Peking at which time he again went into details regarding his plans and hopes and in emphatic terms notified China that the Consortium did not desire to lend a cent to China unless China desired loans, and furthermore that America, Great Britain and France all had ample home needs for their money. He also explained that the Consortium did not desire to supervise China's finances but only desired such bookkeeping and accounting as would assure suitable guarantees for the lenders of the money and the proper expenditure in China for the purposes for which the money was loaned.

The Need of Good Roads in China

BY J. W. BEARDSLEY

Assistant Chief Engineer of the Grand Canal Improvement Board

TRANSPORTATION by inland water-ways has been highly developed, especially throughout the great Yangtze Delta and its tributary lakes extending a thousand miles or more westerly from Shanghai and in the smaller delta of the west river in the vicinity of Canton. These water-ways now furnish perhaps the cheapest transportation in the world. The boat is the home, the workshop and stock-yard of a considerable percentage of the population. Time is of slight value and transportation is very slow. While minor developments and some improvements may be made, the topography of the country restricts this type of transportation to a relatively small area.

For many centuries until the Yellow River changed its course in 1852 the Grand Canal was an important factor in the commercial and political life of China. Since that time efforts to restore through transportation from the Yangtze to Tientsin have not been successful. Its improvement along modern lines is entirely feasible and is necessary for the welfare of many millions of inhabitants whose industries have been crippled by lack of transportation and whose poverty and distress have created a serious economic problem.

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through Shantung with easy transportation across the Yellow River, is one of the most important proposed improvements in the world today, and construction should be started at the earliest possible date, regardless of unfavorable markets or rates of exchange.

The canalized rivers of Chihli and Shangtung are also of great importance. While some improvements are possible and additional developments should be made, no material extension can be expected in the near future, mainly on account of the small annual rainfall in these two provinces and limited feeders for a low water supply account of the topography in southern China.

Experts are now discussing the extension of railroads which aggregate only six thousand miles for all of China. Enormous areas of Central Asia and Siberia now reached with difficulty only by caravans, are seeking outlets to the ports and markets of the world. China has the ports and needs railroads not only for the development of her own territory and resources, but also to develop these contiguous countries. A revival of active railroad construction now appears favorable.

The probable extension of railroads and improvements of waterways intensifies for their fullest economical use the need of highways which are not so restricted by climate and topograhy. If modern highways connected the principal cities of China and extended throughout her great agricultural areas, which form the greatest wealth of the nation, and tapped her natural resources, the result would be an increase in common interests and unity of ideas through commercial intercourse. It would decrease danger of famine by making the surplus food of one community readily accessible to supply the shortage of another. It would tend to destroy dialects and to create a common language. It would increase the dissemination of news and other communications, all of which will intensify patriotism and produce an understanding and co-operation between the various provinces and districts and aid in making a united people.

Highways are an essential auxiliary to railroads and it is evident that the most practical improvement of transportation, benefitting the greatest number and classes of people, will be attained by a vigorous, constructive highway policy.

While every other modern nation has been establishing national unity of interests and purpose by binding together its area with means of speedy communication and transportation, by railroads, highways, telegraphs and telephones, China has permitted an extensive system of imperial and courier roads to become useless. The remains of these roads connecting the principal cities and radiating from them into the surrounding country, with various sections of ancient stone roads, with bridges so skilfully designed and constructed, are ample evidence that centuries ago China was the foremost nation in road construction and that, doubtless, these old highways were amply sufficient for the vehicles and traffic of those ancient times. China's failure to maintain these old roads so that they could meet the necessity of prompt communications, and the commercial needs of adjacent provinces by the exchange of goods and products has tended to destroy common interest and ideals, to make adjacent provinces suspicious and unfriendly, to endanger

banditry, revolution and dismemberment. Her outer boundaries have become relatively more and more remote until to-day, measured in time required for travel and communication, Peking could more easily direct the affairs of London, Paris and New York than the government of her outer provinces.

Because there are practically no good roads in China there have been developed the following three principal methods of transportation, in order of ton-miles actually carried.

1. The coolie with the pien-tan or carrying pole.

This method is in common use regardless of the condition of roads and trails. The daily wages of of these coolies is fairly uniform, varying from about twenty to forty coppers per day. With good roads a load of one hundred catties, (132 pounds) can be carried seventy-five *li* (25 miles) or at the rate of fifteen coppers or $0.138 (130 coppers equal $1.00). On the roads and trails usually found in China this rate is from $0.20 to $0.30 and may be as high as $0.75 per ton-mile.

2. The wheelbarrow used for both freight and passengers.

Roads impassable for carts may be passable for wheelbarrows. The daily wage of a coolie with wheelbarrow varies from about fifty to sixty coppers. On poor roads one hundred or two hundred catties is a heavy load, while on good roads six hundred or seven hundred catties can be handled and a much longer distance travelled. The cost per ton-mile has been estimated at $0.06 on good roads and nearly $1.00 on poor roads and trails.

3. The heavy two-wheeled, springless cart used for both freight and passengers and drawn by two or more draft animals.

These carts with two draft animals cost from $2.50 to $4.50 per day. On good roads they can easily travel one hundred *li* and carry a load of two thousand to three thousand catties. Assuming a load of twenty-five hundred catties for one hundred *li* with a daily rate of $3.50, the cost per ton-mile would be six and four-tenths cents. The use of the cart with heavy loads is very limited and the average cost per ton-mile is probably forty to fifty cents.

The cost of transporting goods by canals has been estimated at two-tenths to four-tenths cents per ton-mile and by railroads at four-tenths cents.

In general, it is fair to estimate the average cost of transporting goods by existing methods over good roads at approximately one-seventh to one-tenth the cost on ordinary roads and trails. Good roads will materially reduce the time of transit and also make possible the introduction of speedier methods; as, better carts, wagons, motor trucks, etc.

The source of funds for constructing highways merits careful study.

The construction and operation of railroads under franchises regulating and controlling passenger and freight rates is usually based on the necessity of paying fair dividends as soon as operations commence, increasing as operations continue. All of the railroad property is usually held and operated as a security for the loan. Under such arrangements the government is justified in securing foreign loans for the construction of railroads and the development of the country. The burden of taxation falls directly on the parties benefitted, the passengers and shippers.

The case is very different with highways where improved transportation benefits the farmer, the consumer, the manufacturer, the merchant handling local production or imports, and facilitates all government business. The use of a highway is intimately connected with the daily life of a community. Tolls and vehicle licenses can pay only a part of the expense. A highway is not a property that can be turned over to a foreign government to operate.

The funds from road construction and maintenance should be obtained from the people benefitted, from a percentage of land and local taxes, from vehicle taxes, which should be excessive on types destructive of the road surface, from tolls restricted to special conditions and from general revenues of the government; as customs, salt and commodity taxes.

Financial experts who are familiar with the large indirect benefit to the government derived from the increased development or prosperity of a community should in conference with highway engineers, prepare for the use of legislators equitable methods of allotting funds for road construction and maintenance. The construction of inter-provincial roads important for communications and through transportation should be paid for mainly from funds derived by general taxation. Roads of special provincial or local use should be paid for out of funds derived mainly from a land tax and from other provincial sources.

It will probably be necessary to enact laws creating an office for the construction and maintenance

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of good roads, defining its powers and responsibilities; providing for representation thereon by each province the roads of which are under discussion; defining the classes of roads and the conditions under which the general government or the province should furnish the larger portion of construction funds; specifically defining how road funds shall be set aside and allotted to road construction or maintenance; prescribing how necessary right-of-ways shall be promptly acquired by the government and methods of appraising and paying for same; restricting loads proportional to width of tires; providing for vehicle licenses and their payments; and particularly providing for a system of continuous road maintenance, its inspection, and fixing responsibility for any failure to maintain, and such other provisions as may be necessary for an effective good roads policy, a vigorous, economical prosecution of surveys, selection of roads to be first built, prompt construction and continuous perpetual maintenance.

In the ancient history of China credit is given to Emperor Huang Ti for establishing learning as the basis of political preferment, a policy that has been followed some forty-six centuries; to Emperor Chin Shih-huang for building the Great Wall about twenty-one centuries ago and to Emperor Sui Yang-ti (605-616 A. D.) for the construction of the Grand Canal. Doubtless in those ancient records some Emperor is credited with establishing a system of highways to meet the problems of peace or war that then prevailed. If so, it would be interesting to know commercial and political reasons advanced for controlling locations, what right-of-ways were established, what types of vehicles were in use, how funds and labor were obtained and disbursed, what surveys were required, what designs for foundations and for drainage were approved, and especially what provisions were made for maintaining the roads. The old saying that a stone road is a blessing for a decade and a curse for a century and the present condition of the hundreds of imperial and courier roads is ample evidence that long ago all provisions for maintenance were entirely neglected.

A strong educational propoganda is now required to prove to the legislators of China that the public demands good roads. The duty of agitating and advancing such a campaign rests upon the technical schools and societies of China, upon all parties interested in modern transportation facilities of all kinds, and especially upon her young men who, having a knowledge of modern civilization of her pressing needs, of her immediate dangers and a vision of the future greatness of a united, prosperous China with her resources developed through ample transportation facilities.

Some of the subjects which can be profitably studied by such agencies and the results given the widest possible publicity are:

1. Statistics:

Location and right-of-way of existing roads, together with tributary areas and population.

Classes and number of vehicles, loads, width of tires, etc., and estimates of future types.

Classes and amount of agricultural products and of manufactural articles, their markets or points of shipment by rail or water.

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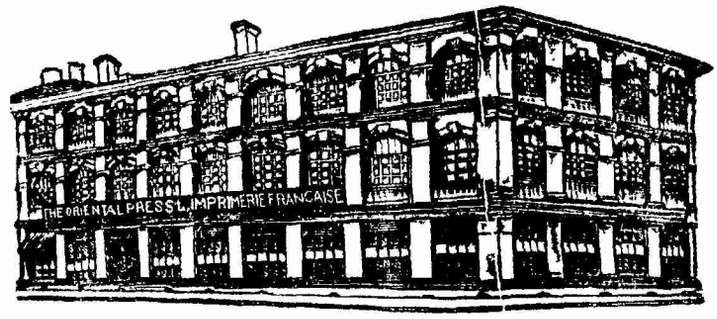

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Classes and volume of articles and material imported from other provinces or countries.

Location and probable development of natural resources tributary to given highways.

Estimates of probable future traffic.

Sources of material required for construction: as stone, sand clay for bricks, etc.

Types of roads suited to probable future traffic, width of right-of-way, estimates of cost.

Classification of roads based on use mainly by the general government and for through transit or more strictly provincial or district use only.

2. Funds for construction and maintenance:

Studies of revenues and expenditures and of economics possible in the collection of taxes, as of the land tax, and practical methods of increasing taxation or road purposes.

Studies of benefits derived from good roads by various classes of people, industries, government, etc., together with a fair distribution of road taxes.

Relative proportion of taxes to be borne by the provincial and general governments.

Possibility of creating a poll tax or other special tax to be expended for road purposes.

Estimates of annual expenditures on highways to complete a comprehensive system in ten or fifteen years, noting that as construction is advanced, maintenance expenses will be increasing.

3. Organization:

The feasibility of placing a good roads office under an existing Department or the necessity of creating a new Department of Good Roads or of Public Works.

The advisability of establishing a Good Roads Office in each province and if so, the relation of such provincial offices to the central office.

The conditions under which provincial funds can be supplemented by the funds of the general government.

In general taxation will be accepted by the people when the funds are expended for the benefit of the community taxed. Unfortunately, the value of good roads is not appreciated by the gentry of China and the importance of commencing active constructive work will require some arbitrary action. As soon as the government can construct an important line, as the proposed road from Tientsin to Peking, it will be an object lesson for Chihli and for other progressive provinces.

The Peking-Tungchow road was built as a relief measure, the government may be convinced that the demobilized soldiers can be profitably employed on road construction and maintenance. Such plans are helpful but temporary and not until China has devised ways and means of securing the funds, established a controlling good roads office and is actively engaged in the construction of a comprehensive system of roads will the masses of the people begin to appreciate the benefits of good roads, accept taxation willingly and demand their construction for the benefit of the public.

The great economic industrial problem in China to-day is the construction and maintenance of a comprehensive system of highways connecting her ports and markets with her centers of population, with her fertile agricultural regions, with her rich natural resources.

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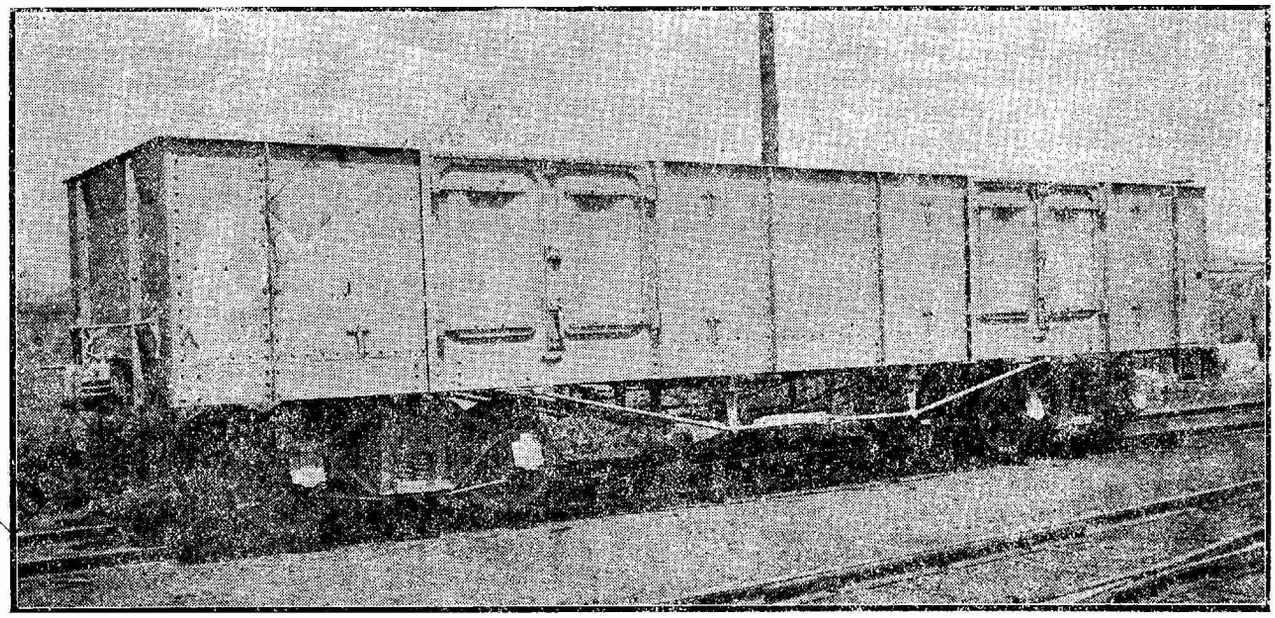
Chinese Railway Gets New Type of American Steel "Gondola."



One hundred of a new type of all steel "Gondola" cars, one of which is shown in the above illustration, are now in use on the Tao Ching Railway, having been constructed for that line by the American Car and Foundry Company, one of the world's largest manufacturers of railway equipment. The sale to the railway was made through the China agents of the company, The Robert Dollar Company. The cars arrived in Shanghai last November and were sent to Hankow, where they were erected at the plant of the Dollar Company. Each car weighs 40,000 pounds net, has a cubic capacity with level full of 1513 cubic feet, and is equipped with Westinghouse air brakes. The cars are of the latest modern construction and are suitable for the heaviest type of duty.

British Attempt to Block U. S. Shipping Rosseter Says

Revelations by John H. Rosseter of San Francisco, formerly director of operations, of the U. S. Shipping Board in testimony given before the Senate commerce committee yesterday to the effect that British shipping interests had attempted to block the operations of American ships and that British propaganda was being spread broadcast through this country in an effort to discourage expansion of the American merchant marine, has set official Washington agog, according to the following article printed in the *San Francisco Journal of Commerce* under a Washington date line of March 13.

Rosseter told the committee that British lines in India had gone so far as to boycott shippers who had shipped on vessels under the American flag. In this connection he called attention to the rebate system in force among the British shipping interests by which those patronizing American ships were penalized by withdrawal of the rebates. This had worked injury to the American lines, he said.

He did not blame the British for carrying on their propaganda and said that the fault would lie with the Americans in their failure for not looking actively to their own affairs. Senator Nelson offered a similar suggestion.

Another point Rosseter urged was the building of 11,000 ton cargo liners capable of developing 14 knots, and the sale of the wooden fleet to anyone who would purchase at the rate of $50 a ton.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Raw cotton exports from the United States up to March 11 reached 4,500,000 bales, as compared with 3,082,347 bales during the same period one year ago.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha line has announced the inanguration of a passenger line between New Orleans and the Orient by way of the Panama canal, with sailings both ways monthly. The first sailing was made by the *Hawaii Maru* during the first week in March.

The thirty-first annual general meeting of J. Llewellyn and Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of A. R. Burkill and Sons, Shanghai, on Monday, April 19. A net profit of $7,537.34 was announced. No dividend was declared. The appointment of C. R. Slowe as a director was approved. A. R. Burkill was reelected to the board.

A company has been incorporated at Tacoma, Washington, with a capital stock of $1,000,000 to operate ships between that city and the Orient, according to a recent issue of the *San Francisco Journal of Commerce*. The Sigbee-Humphrey Company, steamship operators of New York, are said to be among the promoters of the new line.

The organization known as Tata Sons and Company of Bombay, who maintain offices in Shanghai, has been converted into a private limited company under the style of R. D. Tata and Company, Ltd., with a capital stock of Rps. 15,000,000. R. D. Tata is chairman of the board of directors. The Shanghai branch will be operated under the new name.

The need for increased passenger facilities on American steamship lines in the Pacific is indicated by a recent statement from the San Francisco Customs of passengers coming in and out of that port from the Far

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East during the year of 1919. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha carried a total of 24,678 passengers as compared with 9,042 carried on the Pacific Mail line.

Chances of an early decline in prices of export articles are becoming more unlikely every day, according to the market review of the Northwest Trading Company, Seattle. Indications are, the report says, that freight rates in the United States will be increased approximately twenty percent not later than July 1. This increase would result in an increased cost on ordinary steel products of about $2.50 a ton.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Sua Manggis Rubber Company was held at the offices of the general managers, Scott, Harding and Company, Shanghai, on April 19. A profit of Tls. 15,005.40 was shown, a part of which was allotted to the declaration of a dividend of five percent, and the remainder placed in reserve funds or carried forward. The dividend equals 25 tael cents a share. A. R. Duncan was elected a director of the company.

A direct steamship line to the Orient from Philadelphia, which will be the first since the days of Stephen Girard, will be established during this month, according to the *New York Commercial*. The line will be operated by the International Mercantile Marine and will have monthly sailings to Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai. The frequency of sailings will be increased as soon as the demand warrants. Sufficient cargo to make the line pay has been assured by forwarding agents of the port.

China's imports from the United States have increased 244 percent between 1918 and 1904, according to a recent trade booklet on China issued by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. During the year of 1919 the United States shipped $117,000,000 worth of goods to China as compared with $57,000,000 in 1914. One item of American trade, however, has been falling off, that of cotton goods. In 1906 America exported $30,000,000 in this product as compared with $1,200,000 in 1918.

An American Chamber of Commerce has been formed at Vladivostok, according to recent information, but because the sanction of the Russian authorities has not yet been obtained no permanent address can be given for the organization. Persons interested may write to the vice-president, A. Jonker, Grace American International Corporation, 53 Seventlanskaya. The body is working on plans for the upbuilding of American trade in Asiatic Russia as soon as relations are resumed.

The fifty-first annual ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on March 30. The balance to the credit of the working account for the year of 1919 was shown to be $449,915.96. The usual dividend of $27 a share was declared, a fifteen percent bonus granted to employes, £40,000 added to the reinsurance fund, and $65,031,72 credit to the investment and exchange fluctuation account. Sir Paul Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, G. W. Barton, A. H. Compton, C. S. Gubbay, F. Maitland and T. E. Pearce were reelected members of the consulting committee.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The developments in the situation during the past week have occasioned only moderate price changes, and the net result of the week's trading is an advance of five maces. At the close, the predominating sentiment seemed to be in favor of higher prices, but the uncertainty which is being felt regarding the "Exchange" outlook has prevented the broadening of speculation, and if operations could be analyzed it would probably be found that a good portion of the business consisted of the evening-up of old transactions and a fair volume of switching of different months in addition to moderate buying by mills.

The attention of the trade has been divided between the manipulative tactics of local operators displayed in their juggling of both the old and new crop positions, while the question of the marketing the remainder of the present crop is more and more losing interest. Attention should, however, be directed to the fact that quite a number of domestic mills have been of late supplying themselves freely against their sales and in anticipation of a continued good trade demand.

On the whole, the outlook as it appears to-day does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations, and the probability therefore is for a continuance of a rather narrow market until the situation shapes itself in a more decided manner and conservatism should therefore be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

Yarn.—During the past few days a sensational drop has taken place in Sampin and our explanation given, without prejudice, may be of interest.

It would appear that speculators on the Osaka Stock Exchange, having made considerable purchases of stocks at high prices and foreseeing a possible decline in values due to tightness of money, hedged by selling Sampin short at the highest prices approximately Yen 680 to Yen 690 and continued bearing the yarn market, hoping to buy both their sales at a figure which would more than cover the difference in their share tarnsactions; therefore, in our opinion, the yarn market in Japan must recover as sharply as it declined.

Naturally the local market has responded to the slump to a small extent, in speculative circles but this should cause no uneasiness to genuine purchasers. Mills have sold well into October.

Liverpool, April 9, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....86.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....16.00 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....28.03 ,,
,, ,, ,, May .....24.95 ,,
,, ,, ,, July .....23.35 ,,

Market :—Easier.

New York, April 15, 1920.

New York Market :—

May .....41.85 Cents
July. .....39.48 ,,
October .....35.83 ,,
Spot.....43.00 ,,

Market :—Firm.

Bombay, April 15, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach..... Rps. 486 per Khandy

Market :—Steady.

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 33.00
Tungchow Spot..... ,, 32.75
,, May/June..... ,, 33.00
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 27.50
,, M-Ginned, May/June Spot ,, 28.00

Tone of the Market :—Steady.

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures: The continuance of the unsettled labor condition in America has checked the little interest shown for near deliveries. Europe on the other hand, stocks being depleted, has shown a little interest in medium chops.

China Steam Filature Grand Extra Chops... Tls. 1350
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 1275
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 1170

Tussah: Market remains weak and inactive.

Tussah Best..... Tls. 495
Market Chops ..... ,, 475

General: Balance lots of Yellow Silks have been eagerly bought for Europe. A few lots of New Season China Steam Filatures have also changed hands at lower prices.

Tussah Filature "Boy Umbrella" 8 cocoons I Tls. 480
Tsatlee Filature "Gold Kiling" ,, 650
,, ,, "Black Horse" ,, 890
Mienchew Rereel "Sun Phoenix" ,, 850
,, ,, "Eight Diagram" ,, 850
China Steam Filatures "Sun Deer" X-I 12-22 ,, 1180

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, April 21st, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—After touching 67¾d. the price for "spot" Silver in London recovered to 68½d., ¾d. lower than last week's closing quotation. The quotation for two months forward delivery touched 64⅞d., and is to-day 66d. i.e. ¼d. lower than last week. The New York/London cross rate at G. $ 3.95 is 2½ cts. higher than last week and the recovery in silver probably reflects the steadiness in our local rates, which have been effected by large speculative selling of T/T on London and Gold Yen by our Native Gold Dealers. Silver advices are not strong. Offerings of Bills against Exports are small and the "Nominal" quotations for "Buying" rates to-day are the result of the high rates offering for T/T on London against resales of T/T on London offered by the Gold Dealers at rates quite out of touch with general business rates, or the parity of silver, taken on the basis of the two months forward quotation for silver 66d., i.e. 6/6d. The speculators are reported to have sold at 6/9d. yesterday. At the close the market showed signs of returning to a rate more in keeping with the parity of forward Silver. Our stock of Sycee, Bar Silver, Mexican and Chinese Dollars totals approximately Tls. 58,900,000, a rise of Tls. 1,100,000 since last week. We understand that Bar Silver to the value of Tls. 5,500,000 is "enroute" and due to arrive before the 10th May. The stock appears quite adequate for present requirements, especially as exports are not active, or likely to be for some time to come.

The stocks are reported as follows:

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 41,462,000.
Mexican and Chinese Dollars ..... $ 23,860,000.
United States Silver Dollars ..... $ 1,000,000.

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday April 15	Friday April 16	Sat. April 17	Monday April 19	Tuesday April 20	Wed. April 21
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	7/6.963	6/3	6/3	6/2	6/3 6/4	6/5	6/5
D/Dfts. ,,	—	6/3¼	6/3¼	6/2¼	6/3¼ 6/4¼	6/5¼	6/5¼
4m/s ,,	—	6/3½	6/3½	6/2½	6/3½ 6/4½	6/5½	6/5½
T/T India	304.370	271	272	267	217 274	277½	277½
T/T France	1,965.000	2090	2000	1975	2000 2025	2085	2085
T/T N. Y.	140.796	122	124	122	124 125	127	127
T/T H'kong	67.889	73	73	72½	73 73	72½	72½
T/T Japan	32.917	37½	38	37¾	38 37½	38¼	38¼
T/T Batavia	360.630	318¼	318½	314½	318½ 323	327	327
T/T Straits	30.750	37	37	37½	37 36½	36	36
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	7/11.463	6/7½	6/7½	6/6½	6/7½ 6/8½	6/9½	6/9½
6m/s ,, ,,	8/0.713	6/8⅜	6/8¾	6/7¾	6/8¾ 6/9¼	6/10¾	6/10¾
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/7¾	6/7¾	6/6¾	6/7¾ 6/8¾	6/9¾	6/9¾
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,115.000	2335	2180	2155	2180 2205	2265	2265
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	150.796	132	134	132	134 135	137	137
4m/s ,, Docs	—	132¾	134¾	132¾	134¼ 135¼	137¾	173¾

NOMINAL

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	April 15	April 16	April 17	April 19	April 20	April 21
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	68¾	68	67¾	68½	68½	68½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 181.00	Tls. 183.20	Tls. 183.00	Tls. 178.80	Tls. 180.90	Tls. 182.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73.55	73.5125	73.5375	73.60	73.65	73.725
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 65⅛
Bank of France rate of discount	6 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 9/16 %	New York on London	T/T 3.95
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 5/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 2/3⅝
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 11/16 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/9
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/5¼

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New Books and Publications

Elementary Biology

By Benjamin C. Gruenberg, Boston. Ginn and Co. 1919.

ONE of the most helpful and interesting books on Biology from the viewpoint of popular style and knowledge useful to the ordinary man, is that recently compiled by Benjamin C. Gruenberg of the Julia Richman High School of New York as an introduction to the science of life. Distributed among its 514 pages are 261 illustrations comprising charts, tables, drawings, and photographs, which are clear, free from unnecessary detail and understandable to the uninitiated.

The aim and purpose of this work may be readily perceived in the following extract from the author's preface. "The material in this book, its arrangement, and the method of instruction ..... represent the kind of knowledge and the kind of attitude that are both wanted and needed, and the kind that is desirable from a social point of view that all our citizens should acquire sooner or later."

The book is divided into six parts, each of which is subdivided into chapters, and these again into numbered paragraphs, on account of which it is very easy to refer to any part of the book. The language is simple, direct, and expressive, and the terms used are not those of the ultra-scientific works. Leaves which are hairless are very naturally termed '*bald*' by the author rather than *glabrous*.

The first part introduces us to the world in which we live after which we are carried along through one by one of the life processes of the organism dealing particularly with *environmental influences, food, digestion, breathing, circulation, excretion, fatigue, the senses, instincts, and habits.* The third part gives us an idea of the continuity of life, growth, and regeneration. Organisms in their external relations receive special attention in part four, while five briefly reviews for us the history and explanations of the theories which go to make up our ideas on Heredity and Evolution. Part six reveals to us the systematic relations of both plants and animals and touches upon some of the important points of anthropology. The conclusion generalizes upon the relations of science to civilization.

In itself this book contains a veritable library of unelaborated facts useful to all persons. It is typical of present-day tendencies in the natural sciences in that they seek to bring into closer relations the life of man and society, and the facts of biology. Because of its simple unaffected style, the systematic instruction that it gives, and the fund of useful knowledge that it contains for the layman who does not wish to be come involved in heavy scientific phraseology, this book is one which ought to be within easy reach on every reading table.

W. M. P.

St. John's University.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Dr. Ratel; Mme. Mesuy; J. Tsumamma, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Van L. de Jough, San Francisco; A. C. Burn, Hankow; Surg. Lt. Commdr. Harvey; Surg. Lt. R. C. Harding; F. W. Johnson, Los Angeles; Miss E. Johnson; S. G. Williams, London; C. W. L. Buma, Ningpo; D. D. Tripp, San Francisco; Lt. Col. Smallwood, Peking; H. Penton, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jone; C. C. Mills, Kobe; M. R. Nicholson, Yokohama; Prince and Princess D. Golitzine, Tokio; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hambt; F. H. Williams; Hankow; R. M. Abbott, Paris; L. C. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. H. Wehehona, New York; Quaintamer; Miss E. Gelenoze; Miss R. Gelenoze; G. C. Holbrook, Boston; E. F. Pierce; H. L. Castro, Hongkong; Mrs. J. H. Cacoalho; W. L. Dunham, Calcutta; A. W. Turner; R. C. Short, Hankow; M. C. Braevsky, Manlla; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Down, San Francisco; G. D. Happer, New York; A. M. Samuel, New York; L. H. Bruggen Cate, Nanking; S. Sakamato; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lowner, Providence; D. B. Worthington; F. E. Corkendall, San Jose; O. Ansone, London; D. C. McEwen; C. L. Bomberger, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Cunningham, Chefoo; G. C. Clifford, New York; T. Kurachi, Nanking; T. Noguchi, Nanking; J. R. Candlin, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Kerin, Louisville; L. E. Ellis, Seattle; Miss M. M. Walsh, San Francisco; A. L. Maypury, Newchang; C. McCaslin, Newchang; Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, London; C. Hamilton, Nanking; A. H. Luning, Foochow; C. Momot; Miss D. Demprey; Mrs. J. W. Demprey; E. Kelly.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. R. Essin, Peking; Frank L. Dowling; E. M. Thomas, Peking; M. Morderfeld, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Kern; F. D. Miller; I. N. Miller; H. Haimawicz, Tientsin; Mrs. V. Rosenberg, Tientsin; Miss J. Rosenberg, Tientsin; P. Brandier, Tientsin; J. Kuriyandsky, Tientsin; Frank Strahan, Foochow; P. D. Bonner, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Magunsen, Tientsin; P. H. Schatzmann, Peking; W. Larson, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Tuson, Wuhu; K. A. Carstensen, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. V. Gaeta, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Speransky, Nagasaki; Mr. and Mrs. Daniloff, Peking; Mrs. Goldthorp, Hongkong; Mrs. Healey, Hongkong; Mrs. W. J. Block, Nanking; Pedersen, Tientsin; M. Greenfield, Harbin; A. Cosati, Wuhu; Capt. Schmitt, Local; P. Sauvojol, Hankow; J. Bulsson, Hankow; J. D. Rossolymos, Hongkong J. Duismore, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Lous, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. G. Foffa, Peking; John D. Bainer; Wm. W. Fletcher, Hongkong; J. Roy Young.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings:

April 15, 1920; In re application for admission to the Bar, of Miguel Romualdez, Apolonio Suntay, Gregorio C. Concepcion, Paulino Gullas, and Jose Relova; Report of Examining Committee heard and accepted; oath administered.

" 18, " Cause No. 936, Dowler, Forbes & Co. v. Liberty Steel Products Co., on defendant's motion for continuance to take deposition; Mr. Fessenden for the motion, Mr. Bryan *contra*; motion granted unless plaintiff admit that proposed witness would testify as set forth in defendant's affidavit.

" 19, " Cause No. 675, Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co.; on motion for execution; Mr. Bryan for the motion, Mr. Rose, *contra*; plaintiff given till May 10, 1920, to perfect appeal; execution not to issue if plaintiff file supersedeas bond with title deed attached as security.

" 19, " Cause No. 915, Shin Zae Chang v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; Mr. Rose for plaintiff, Mr. Bryan for defendant; testimony taken of witness Kunghe Chen for plaintiff and witnesses Naftaly, Angus, Silas and Wong for defendants; cause continued at plaintiff's request until April 21, to take testimony in rebuttal.

" 21, " Cause No. 986, U. S. v. William (By the Commissioner); testimony taken of the complaining witnesses How Sia Ching and Wong Sze and Kashir Singh, Mrs. Greenburg and of defendant, who, after the hearing was discharged.

" 21, " Cause No. 915, Shin Sae Chang v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; hearing concluded; testimony taken of witnesses Chow Sih Kong for plaintiff and Naftaly for defendant; cause submitted on briefs to be filed, each party having one week.

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Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

12-414

Judgments and Orders:

April 15, 1920; Cause No. 977; In re Last Will and Testament of George R. Loehr, deceased; order for Letters.

" 15, " In re application for admission to the Bar, of Miguel Romualdez, Apolonio Suntay, Gregorio C. Concepcion, Paulino Gullas, and Jose Relova; admission.

" 20, " Cause No. 986. U. S. v. William; acquittal.

" 20, " Cause No. 798. A Tilton Steele v. American Trading Co.; decision (See Below).

" 22, " Cause No. 756; Shin Sae Chang v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; dismissal.

" 22, " Cause No. 760; In re Marie E. Belleville's Will; order for distribution.

Miscellaneous Filings

April 15, 1920; Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co.; motion.

" 15, " Cause No. 977; In re Last Will and Testament of George R. Loehr, deceased; Letters of Special Administration.

" 15, " In re application for admission to the Bar, of Miguel Romualdez, Apolonio Suntay, Gregorio C. Concepcion, Paulino Gullas, Jose Relova; petitions; report of Examining Committee.

" 16, " Cause No. 925; In re Last Will and Testament of John M. Swan, deceased; affidavit of appraiser.

" 16, " Cause No. 936; Dowler Forbes v. The Liberty Steel Products Co. Inc.; notice of motion; affidavit.

" 16, " Cause No. 985; Ellis Ezra v. F. W. Sutterle, Jr.; petition.

" 17, " Cause No. 226; In re Last Will and Testament of John D. Aberly, deceased; receipts.

" 17, " Cause No. 985; Ellis Ezra v. F. W. Sutterle, Jr.; summons.

" 19, " Cause No. 986; U. S. v. William; affidavit, writ.

" 19, " Cause No. 945; Fearon Daniel & Co. vs. Robert Festus Hall; defendant's undertaking.

" 20, " Cause No. 936; Dowler Forbes & Co. v. Liberty Steel Products Co. Inc.; affidavit.

" 20, " Cause No. 935; Minister of Food Supplies of the Russian Government v. China & Mongolia Co.; notice to take deposition; affidavits.

" 21, " Cause No. 798; A. Tilton Steele v. American Trading Co.; defendant's notice of appeal.

" 22, " Cause No. 760; In re Marie E. Belleville's Will; final report.

" 22, " Cause No. 798; Steele v. American Trading Co.; motion for stay of execution.

A. TILTON STEELE, PLAINTIFF, vs. AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, DEFENDANT

(*Cause No. 798; filed April 20, 1920.*)

SYLLABUS

1.—**Contracts:** *Employment.* A contract of employment as "Chief Accountant of our Shanghai office" for three years at a minimum compensation of $10,000., conditioned upon the employe "doing his work in an efficient and satisfactory way" cannot be terminated by the employer on a ground independent of the "way" in which the accountant did his work.

2.—:—:*The measure of damages* in an action by the employe for the wrongful termination of such a contract (as distinguished from an action for salary) is the amount he would have received thereunder, viz., $10,000. less any payments and outside earnings.

3.—:—:*Onus Probandi.* The employer has the burden of proving what other employment the employe might obtain.

4.—:—:*Exchange.* Where such contract is silent as to the rate of exchange, the evidence must show that the minds of the parties met tndependently on a specific rate before it can be applied.

5.—**Pleading:** *Immaterial averments* are not admitted by a failure io deny and an averment must be clear and unequivocal to support a judgment on the pleadings.

6.—**Arbitration and Award.** Where the matter submitted is the amount due under two contracts and the arbitrator merely refers one of them to a third party and leaves proof to be taken elsewhere as regards the other, there is no valid award.

Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Fessenden, and Rodger & Haskell by Mr. Haskell, for plaintiff.

Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J:

Plaintiff sues for the breach of a contract of employment evidenced in part by the following instrument:

"San Francisco, Cal. May 27, 1918.

MR. A. TILTON STEELE,
PRESENT.

DEAR SIR:—

Confirming the writer's conversations with you during the past few days, we have employed you as follows:—

Position:—Chief Accountant of out Shanghai office, the duties of which office you are to take up as quickly as possible, proceeding herefrom for Shanghai within about thirty days.

Duration of Employment:—Three years from July 1 next or earlier if the time of your departure from San Francisco for Shanghai hereunder be earlier. Should you not leave San Francisco for Shanghai hereunder prior to July 1, your salary will commence on July 1.

Compensation:—Two Hundred and Fifty ($250.00) Dollars U. S. Gold per month for the first year and for the second and third year adjustments of salary to be made at the end of the first and second year, as may be mutually agreed; your compensation, however, not to be less than Ten Thousand ($10,000.00) Dollars for the entire period of three years.

Satisfactory Service:—The undertakings herein contained on our part are all conditioned upon your doing your work in an efficient and satisfactory way.

Transportation to Shanghai:—In addition to salary, as herein provided, we will provide you with first-class transportation to Shanghai.

Bond:— It is a condition of your employment that you give any bond the Company may require, the Company paying the premium thereon.

Yours truly,
AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
(Pacific Coast)
LOUIS A. WARD
Vice President & Manager

CONFIRMED & ACCEPTED:—
A. TILTON STEELE.

In its answer defendant alleged that this instrument was executed not by it, but by a distinct corporation, viz, the American Trading Company (Pacific Coast). But at the trial defendant's executive head in Shanghai testified (pp. 16, 28) that plaintiff's employment was authorized by defendant's President. On August 6, following the execution of said instrument and, pursuant to its terms, plaintiff sailed from Seattle for Shanghai but while en route received a radiogram from defendant's Vice President at Yokohama reading:

"This (there?) is probability your being required Tokyo office for few months before going Shanghai. Please be prepared to leave ship in Yokohama. Blake.

American Trading."

Following an interview at Yokohama defendant's Vice President wrote plaintiff the following letter, after receiving which, he testifies (pp. 4, 5) he worked at defendant's Tokyo Office until May 3, 1919:

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The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking. China.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of EDMUND W. K. GIFFORD. Deceased.	Cause No. 970 NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Edmund W. K. Gifford deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 17th, 1920 and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

NORWOOD F. ALLMAN
Administrator,
at
Tsinanfu, China.

April 15, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of OLIVER T. LOGAN, Deceased.	Cause No. 914 NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Oliver T. Logan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 18, 1920, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Dr. FRED P. MANGET.
Administrator cum testamento annexo,
Huchow Chekiang, China.

April 15, 1920

"Tokyo, Aug. 27th, 1918"

A. Tilton Steele, Esq.,
PRESENT,

DEAR SIR:—

We beg to confirm our conversation of yesterday's date with reference to your temporary employment in this Office.

Compensation: The Compensation provided for in your original contract made with Mr. L. A. Ward, Vice President and Manager of the American Trading Company of the Pacific Coast on May 27th calls for a salary of $250.00 Gold per month, or a salary of not less than $10,000.00 for the three years' period of your contract. We have arranged that you are to receive $250.00 Gold at exchange 50, which is the equivalent of Yen 500.00 per month together with an additional allowance of Yen 150.00 per month to cover any additional expenses which you may be put to owing to the change in your plans. The two items above mentioned will make a total of Yen 650.00 per month which you will receive while you are in the employ of our Tokyo Office.

Term of Employment: As explained to you, we wish you to remain in Tokyo during the time that Mr. Boyd is absent on holiday which we estimate will be about six months. This time will, of course, apply on your three years' term as mentioned in your original contract.

Travelling Expenses: Any legitimate travelling expenses incurred by you on behalf of the company will be refunded to you.

General: It is understood between us that this temporary arrangement does not prejudice any verbal understanding which you may have had with Mr. Ward or with Mr. Burns prior to your departure from San Francisco.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Very truly yours.
AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.
D. H. BLAKE
Vice President

Nearly seven months later, the same party wrote again as follows:

"Tokyo, March 19, 1919

A. Tilton Steele, Esq.,
American Trading Co.,
TOKYO.

DEAR SIR:

With reference to our conversation of a few days ago, we beg to confirm what we told you at that time, to the effect that we have received word from Mr. Burns, Agent of our Shanghai Office, that as he had made satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Manley to remain with the Company, he did not now want you to come to Shanghai.

We also confirm our statement that as soon as Mr. Boyd returns to his position in Tokyo, probably about the end of April, we shall have no further use for your services here.

We cannot say what your recourse will be under your contract, but, as intimated the other day, the writer will be glad to render you such assistance as he can in order to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement,—but before anything can be done in this connection it will be necessary for you to make some suggestions in the premises.

We remain,

Yours very truly,
AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.
D. H. BLAKE
Vice President."

Plaintiff testifies (pp. 11-13) that he later went to Shanghai and offered by telephone to carry out his contract with defendant but was told not to come and this is confirmed (p. 28) by defendant's agent in Shanghai. Plaintiff's employment, as we have seen (Ex. "A") was as "Chief Accountant of our Shanghai office" and was "conditioned upon your (his) doing your work in an efficient and satisfactory way." Is it possible to decide that he was unable so to do the work of that particular position when he was given no opportunity to it?

Plaintiff's counsel contends that

> * * * "It is established beyond a shadow of a doubt by the evidence, the conduct of defendant, and defendant's pleadings that the defendant not only regarded the letter of August 27, 1918 and the original contract as separate and distinct agreements but acted accordingly even to the extent of denying being a party to the original agreement." and "that evidence of unsatisfactory services under one contract, performed in one country and under certain conditions, is neither competent nor relevant to prove that services to be performed in another country under different conditions, even though for the same company, would be unsatisfactory".

But even if it be conceded, as defendant's counsel urges, that "the letter of August 27 was merely a supplemental agreement to the original contract", can we import into the former all the terms of the latter? For the former was not "conditioned upon" plaintiff's "doing his work in an efficient and satisfactory way" and it contained no clause authorizing defendant to discharge plaintiff within the term of his "temporary employment" which was "during the time that Mr. Boyd is absent." (Ex. "C") Again, and more important still, can we import into the original contract of employment as "Chief Accountant of our Shanghai office" the condition of "doing his work in an efficient and satisfactory way" as chief accountant in the *Tokyo* office under a separate, even if supplemental, agreement, so as to justify exclusion from the former for unsatisfactory service in the latter? Such an attempt seems to approach dangerously near the forbidden process of making a new contract for the parties.

But, even were we to do so, we could not enlarge the condition of the original contract that plaintiff should do "his work in an efficient and satisfactory way." Counsel contends that "the Court has merely to inquire * * * whether or not the defendant was dissatisfied" and that we "cannot decide whether defendant *should* have been satisfied." But under a clause like this, which authorizes discharge, not if defendant was "dissatisfied" with plaintiff, but only if the latter failed to do "his work in an efficient and satisfactory way,"[1] we must, as we read the authorities, [2] "inquire" and "decide" whether the discharge

1. "Where the chief thing the parties have had in mind was to effect some definite purpose or end, of the performance of which others could judge just as well as the parties could, and which involved no considerations strictly personal, the stipulation that it should be done to the satisfaction of the party has been generally held not to be controlling." Frary v. Rubber Co., 23 Minn. 264, 53 N. W. 1156.
2. *Louisiana.* Hotchkiss v. Gretna Co., 36 La. Ann. 517.
Maine. Winship v. Portland, etc. Ass'n., 78 Me. 571, 7 Atl. 706.
Mississippi. Atlanta Stove Works v. Hamilton, 83 Miss. 704, 35 So. 763.
Michigan. Jones v. Transp. Co., 51 Mich, 539, 16 N. W. 893.
New York. Doll v. Noble, 116 N. Y. 230, 22 N. E. 406 and citations.
Texas. Rhodes Co. v. Frazier, 55 N. W. 192.
Vermont. Daggett v. Johnson, 49 Vt., 345.

was really because of the "way" plaintiff did his "work" or on some other ground.

We find very little in the evidence as to the "way" in which plaintiff did his "work" as Chief Accountant even in Tokyo. Most of the criticisms of him relate to other matters than his actual work as Chief Accountant. The Shanghai agent of defendant testified (p. 18) that he objected to plaintiff "on account of his personality." But his "personality" was not a ground for dismissal, even under the original contract, unless it rendered his work as Chief Accountant inefficient and unsatisfactory.

Counsel invokes a written statement prepared by defendant's Vice President for the arbitration proceedings hereafter mentioned. This document is dated May 10, 1919, after plaintiff had been discharged, and it is objected to as not properly in evidence. But we shall notice it as the Vice President's last and most carefully prepared statement of his objections to plaintiff and one which he would hardly have improved upon had he testified in Court.

The criticisms of plaintiff in the statement may be summarized as follows: (1) Desire to change the system of accounting; (2) tardiness in attendance and "disregard of our office rules" (particulars not given); (3) writing letters about the office to the Vice President of the American Trading Co. (Pacific Coast). As to the first, plaintiff claims in his testimony (pp. 45 *et seq*) that the system of accounting needed improvement. There is no evidence that he was mistaken. On the contrary his proposals appear not to have been unwelcome even up to the time he left the Tokyo Office. On April 12 and again on April 30 he wrote regarding the matter to the Vice President, the second letter reading in part as follows:

> *"Re Improvement in the System of Account & Collections*
>
> May I know definitely if the suggestions embodied in my letter to you dated April 12-19 are approved by you, and whether or not it is your desire that I should remain in the Tokyo Office to Co-operate with Messrs. Mauger & Boyd in the proposed changes?"

To this the Vice President replied on the same date:

> "With reference to your letter of the 12th inst., I am keenly interested in your suggestion, but it is quite impossible for me to say at this time whether or not we shall put your suggested scheme into operation."

Surely there is no suggestion in this that plaintiff's proposals for improvement affected unfavorably the character of his work.

As to the second complaint plaintiff denies (p. 41) the charge that he disregarded office rules and testifies (p. 32):

> "On one or two occasions Mr. Blake saw me in the hall leading to my office and he had already come in, I think it was about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes to nine, and he said 'well you are late' and I said 'yes, but it was on the Company's business.'"
>
> Q. Now as a matter of fact during the period you served there did you serve the full extent of the office period?
>
> A. More than that. I didn't to go tiffin during the lunch hour of twelve to two. I was the only person in the office during the lunch period."

Plaintiff's duties as accountant were not like those of a saleman or other employe who must meet the public at certain hours. There is no claim that the time devoted to his work as an accountant was insufficient.

As to the third complaint plaintiff states (pp. 44 *et seq*) that he wrote the Vice President at San Francisco believing him to be the superior of all and that it was to the interest of the defendant company that he should receive the information thus transmitted. In this plaintiff may have been mistaken but we cannot see that what he did was any part of his "work" as chief accountant.

(*To be continued in next issue, Millard's Review, May 1, 1920*).

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from January 11 to January 20, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
							Present year	Compared with same period last year			Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year		
					Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	258984	558731	6549	824264	94113	.....	1665543	252012	.....	15.13	278080	22857	.....	8.22
Peking-Mukden	249525	367532	1479	618536	121211	.....	1245203	261377	.....	20.99	208483	18593	.....	8.92
Tientsin-Pukow	156476	265848	9276	431600	46960	.....	859048	37272	.....	4.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai-Nanking	100853	55772	3326	159951	14354	.....	320986	32224	.....	10.04	82814	.....	3314	-4.00
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	45178	17815	1013	64006	51	.....	132316	3530	.....	2.67	44178	10718	.....	24.26
Cheng-Tai	16299	115852	130	132281	46325	.....	268715	90167	.....	33.55	45670	4577	.....	10.02
Canton-Kowloon	24588	3073	700	28361	.....	4277	56736	.....	5992	-10.56	14789	118	.....	.80
Kirin-Changchun	20705	40804	562	62071	24065	.....	128523	55002	.....	42.80	22742	3064	.....	13.47
Taokow-Chinghua	5904	18120	221	24245	1559	.....	47476	499	.....	1.05	11690	51	.....	.44
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3482	14768	.....	18250	5531	.....	35469	10040	.....	28.30	10600	1000	.....	9 43
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	240	41	83	364	.....	521	666	.....	1020	-153.15	186	.....	186	-100.00
Kaifeng-Honan	22497	21650	1129	45276	7806	.....	90401	18546	.....	20.51	15410	.....	276	-1.79
Wuchang-Changsha	24415	25057	60	49532	15290	.....	98561	32009	.....	32.48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ssu-Tsen	8086	18143	17	26246	7184	.....	50775	14548	.....	28.69	6473	541	.....	8.36
TOTAL	937232	1523206	24545	2484983	379651	.....	5000418	800214	.....	16.03	741115	30951	.....	7.79

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

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This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Opium Problem-Gr. Britain, U. S. and China

References: Pp. 320,322-4.

Questions: 1. Why is news of the sale of opium in Macao, Hongkong, Formosa, and the Straits Settlements of interest in China? 2. When did China first begin to plant the opium poppy in large quantities? Was it after or before 1858? 3. Of what importance are the dates 1906, 1907, 1917 in the history of the opium traffic? 4. From what sources does opium in the form of morphia reach China? 5. What further aid may be given by America in the solution of this problem? 5. What danger is now threatening the western countries from the opium habit?

Topic 2: Mr. Lamont and the Chinese Financial Situation; Japanese loans

References: Pp. 353,324,326,328-30,316-17.

Questions: 1. What remarks and suggestions are made by the *Hsin Shun Pao*? 2. How is it possible for the Provinces of China to borrow money from abroad? 3. About how many loans have been made by Japan to China in the last three years? 4. About what proportion of this money has ostensibly been used for R. R. construction? 5. What alternative is offered to American participation in the Consortium? What do you think of this suggestion?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The New Student Strike

References: Pp. 313-14.

Questions: 1. When did this strike begin, and for what purpose? 2. Upon what does the success of this strike depend? 3. How many students are taking part? 4. What is the attitude of the parents? 5. Is there any relation between the Lamont Mission and the student's strike?

Topic 2: Chang Hsun

References: Pp. 315-6

Questions: 1. How long and for what reason has Chang Hsun been living in retirement? 2. Who are his political and military friends? 3. What was his former position? 4. What may be the effect of Chang's return to power? 5. What is the meaning of the term "Checker Game" as used in this article?

Topic 3: Chief Yang's Caged Tiger

References: Pp. 330,332,334.

Questions: 1. What is Chief Yang's "Caged Tiger"? 2. Where and when did he make his capture? 3. Why would it be impossible for such a "Tiger" to be treated in such a way in either America or England? Can you name any documentary proof? 4. Where is the power which permits Yang to do what he is doing? 5. What price are the students willing to pay for Yang's tiger?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: American Silver in the Far East

References: Pp. 318-9.

Questions: 1. Of what is there said to be criticism in Shanghai? 2. How does it happen that the United States has a large amount of silver? 3. When was this silver bought? 4. What was the reason for buying it? 5. What effect did the war have on the price of silver? 6. For what purpose has American silver been used during the war? 7. How is it being used at present? 8. Is it possible for this use of American silver to be at the same time advantageous for England and India and China and America? 9. Which is more advantageous for China, that silver should be high in value or that it should be steady in value?

Topic 2: American Cigarettes

References: Pp. 354-5.

Questions: 1. What was the total number of cigarettes exported from America in 1919? 2. What proportion of these cigarettes came to China? 3. Do you think that the bringing of 12 million dollars' worth of cigarettes to this country added to China's wealth? 4. If America took tea in exchange for these cigarettes, do you think that the import of tea into America added to America's wealth? 5. Do you consider the following to be part of China's wealth:—wine, rice, opium grown in China, opium smuggled in from abroad, silk, tobacco grown in China, tobacco imported from foreign countries?

Topic 3: Premium Bonds

References: P. 335—a single item.

Questions: 1. What is the total value of the bonds that are to be issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce? 2. What percent of this money is to be used to pay prizes? 3. How much does this leave for the use of the ministry? 4. What is to be done with the money? 5. What is the capital of the bank that is advertised on p. 334? What is the capital of the Bank of China (p. vii)? 6. Do you think it possible to accomplish all the purposes of the Ministry with 5 million dollars? 7. Do you believe that the issue of premium bonds is raising money by gambling? Explain. 8. Do you think this is a good thing?

Topic 4: Foreign Loans

References: Pp. 324-30.

Questions: 1. Is a foreign loan a good or a bad thing for China? 2. Is it possible for one foreign loan to be good and another to be bad? 3. How can you tell? 4. Of the loans numbered in this article mark each good, bad or doubtful according to your standard stated in answer to question 3. 5. In how many cases do you lack sufficient information to enable you to answer? 6. State in a short paper the proper policy to be adopted by the Chinese government toward foreign loans.